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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

America Asks Peace in China

The Historic Log for Laval

Dog Wanted—Apply at Geneva

Do Standards Follow Wages?

Spending That Leisure Wisely

Beware the Bear—A-fishing

SECRETARY OF STATE STIMSON gives notice to the nations that the United States wants Japan and China to make peace. The League is informed that the American action is independent, but similar to its own. The seizure of Mukden, says the Secretary, violates Chinese sovereignty and the nine-power Washington treaty. The United States sees a breach in the Japanese Cabinet. It sees the Minister of Foreign Affairs asking withdrawal of Japanese troops from Manchuria, with the Minister of War and Minister of Marine begging the Mikado to keep the fighting forces there. Inwardly and outwardly Japan has a difficult situation. Its action may affect its far future. A glance shows it the nations drawing into a unity. And the voice of that unity cries, "Peace!"

¶ Premier Laval's visit to the United States seems to await only the naming of a date. It may have got into the talk as a pleasantry; but practical politics gave it a place. If it was well, a week ago, that the heads of the two most powerful nations should parley face to face, today, it is almost imperative. France and the United States may no longer devote themselves overzealously to their own affairs; they become, in a sense, the joint leaders of the world. In man to man contact President Hoover has repeatedly given momentum to the cause of civilization. The log at the Rapidan camp on which he and Premier MacDonald sat and whittled hardwood and history promises as much when the jackknives are listening to two languages. It is possible that a fallen tree trunk in the Virginia forest will take its place as the scene of mighty international decisions along with the Gallery of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles.

¶ The League of Nations discusses finances and sheds light. France hasn't systematically drained away the world's gold, defends M. Pierre Flandin. Inflated credit will have to bear the burden of the crisis. Inflation is right, assents Sir Arthur Salter of Britain, reciting remedies. For one thing he wants a dog. A dog with a bark and a bite. A watchdog to play about the world bank and keep an eye open for wolves—wolves in the sheepskins of future investments.

¶ Wages up or wages down—which is best for all concerned? Reductions are outrageous, contends President William Green of the American Federation of Labor. The best thing that could happen for the workers, retorts Congressman Will R. Wood of Indiana. Reductions represent the unfairness of employers. Reductions mean employment for more men. We must peg wages right where they are. We can't peg wages any more than we can peg a waterfall. The battle of tongues is on—and undecided. Meanwhile a man in the White House is worried. If wages come down, can they come down alone? If wages lower what is to uphold the American worker's standard of living? Up to now that standard has overtopped all the other worker living standards in the world. To lower it is, to the President, almost like lowering the Stars and Stripes.

¶ The question used to be: How shall we spend our money? Now it is: How shall we spend our leisure? And the old question was easier to answer than the new. It seems one can waste leisure just as he could waste money. But he can't save it by running to the bank. Leisure has to be spent at the moment. You can get interest on it, but not through an investment broker. With much leisure looming its spending becomes a world problem. Dean L. P. Jacks of Oxford is in the United States seeking a solution. He says: First master the body, then acquire skill in handcrafts if you would have happy leisure hours. The unskilled in play may prove to be worse off than the unskilled in labor. Leisure is dynamite in heedless hands. A committee asked to study a certain group and report on how much of the week they should spend in working, for their own good, responded: Seven days.

¶ Most bear stories won't bear investigation. Discovers Mr. W. L. Finley, the naturalist. Even the great Kodiak bear is a gentleman. Will not annoy you unless you annoy him first. Hunters have been wrong all these years. They don't wait to be shown; they shoot. Mr. Finley carries only a camera. And a world of patience. He waits and finds out. That the grizzly avoids you if he can. That he's human in his fondness for fishing. But that if disturbed when the fishing is good he will attack you. Showing how exactly human he is.

Rail Route Rich in History

LINE CLIMBS TAURUS MOUNTAINS IN TURKEY

LAVAL TO SEEK CONSULTATIVE PACT WITH U. S.

French Premier to Discuss Plan With Hoover on Washington Visit

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Sept. 24—Conclusion of a consultative agreement to supplement the Briand-Kellogg pact and insure concerted action against any nation which assumed the rôle of aggressor in violating world peace is certain to be one of the questions which M. Pierre Laval, Prime Minister, will discuss with President Hoover on his forthcoming visit to Washington, it is learned from an authoritative source here.

The fact that the Briand-Kellogg agreement was itself an outstanding Franco-American diplomatic initiative move makes that document an admirable foundation upon which to build further progress, not only in Franco-American cordiality, but also toward world harmony.

The French conviction that some such implementation of existing guarantees to world peace is necessary was abundantly clear from the Government's memorandum on disarmament, published in Paris July 21, and submitted to the League of Nations headquarters at Geneva as a preliminary statement of the French attitude on this important question.

The interest taken by Mr. Henry L. Stimson, American Secretary of State, who visited M. Laval in Paris last summer, in any proposal tending toward success of next February's disarmament conference, is well known.

France, which, because of its geographical position and past history, lays great stress on guarantees of security, would doubtless consider such a pact, if conceived in the proper attitude, and made sufficiently inclusive as a basis on which the structure of arms limitation and reduction could be built.

It is hardly likely that M. Laval will ask the United States to subscribe to any definite written agreement, but his conversations with President Hoover and members of his Cabinet are expected to bring the two countries much closer together through realization of their mutual responsibilities at a time when many other countries look to them for guidance.

Articles 52 and 54 of the draft convention on disarmament, which are to serve as a basis of the discussions at Geneva next February, were inserted at the request of the American delegation and appear to contain the nucleus of a consultative pact. Even a unilateral declaration such as is contained in the Capper proposal, now before the United States Senate, would convey some assurance that the American Government would give definite form to its moral disapprobation of the conduct of any country which might seek to violate world peace.

Indications that the United States is now ready to act in concert with the League of Nations in preventing war between Japan and China in Manchuria, is thought to indicate that some greater degree of collaboration between America and Europe is obtainable.

Plea for Freedom Voted by Filipinos

MANILA, Sept. 24 (AP)—The Insular Legislature today unanimously adopted a resolution memorializing Congress for immediate independence for the Philippines.

The memorial was passed at a joint session of the two Houses and was delivered to the American Secretary of War, Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, now officially visiting the Philippines, for delivery to Congress and President Hoover.

Expressing the opinion that separation was the only solution of the Philippine problem, the memorial said that the "independence of America from the Philippines would seem to be as imperative as the independence of the Philippines from America."

THE MONITOR INDEX

THURSDAY, SEPT. 24, 1931

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11
News of Sports—Page 12

FEATURES

Auto-graphs 8
Events Tonight 6
Radio Programs 6
The Young Folks' Page 8
The Home Forum 9
Stable Profits
[With Norwegian Translation]
Daily Features 12
Editorials 10

TRIP IN TURKEY YIELDS WEALTH OF RARE VISTAS

Train's Route From High Lands a Succession of Turns and Twists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADANA, Turk.—The inception of the great Taurus Express, the train which bears the evocative inscription, "London to Cairo," has opened to the casual voyager a remarkably picturesque and historically interesting route through Turkey.

Owing to the limited means of communication hitherto available, visitors to Turkey have in the past seen little of Anatolia, except that portion through which the train passes on the way to Angora, and this is perhaps the least interesting until Angora itself is reached.

The Taurus Express runs three times a week in connection with the Simplon Orient Express from Paris and leaves Haidar Pasha Station, the Istanbul (Constantinople) end of the Anatolia-Bagdad Railway, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Soon after passing down the coast of the Gulf of Ismid, the train arrives at Sabandja, a village on the lake of that name, where scores of children flock around the train selling the luscious fruit of the region.

Until midnight the train follows the Angora route as far as Eski Shehr and then branches off toward Konia which is reached at noon the following day. Konia is the ancient Iconium, and the sight of the Sahib Ala, Inje Minare, Alaeddine and Karatay mosques and other famous Seljuk monuments makes the temptation to stay at this historical town for a few days almost irresistible.

Down by Twists and Turns

From Konia the line starts its stiff climb through the highlands of the Taurus Mountains to Oulou Kichla, where it reaches an altitude of 4280 feet above sea level and from here the train rushes down, twisting and turning, through 25 tunnels and over innumerable bridges to Yenidje, the junction for Mersina, which has an altitude of only 104 feet.

It is when among these towering Taurus peaks, some of which stretch up 11,000 feet into the clouds, that one realizes the amaz-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

LEGION FAVORS VOTE OF STATES ON PROHIBITION

Plan for National Board to Meet Trade Crisis Also Approved

DETROIT, Sept. 24 (AP) — The American Legion national convention today voted 1008 to 394 to ask Congress to submit repeal or modification of the present prohibition laws to the states, with the request that each State submit the issue to its electorate.

The vote came after a debate, in which advocates of the resolution denounced conditions under prohibition and asked the Legion to assume leadership in the fight to seek a change through referendum.

The opposition argued that the Legion should take no stand.

It was the first time prohibition came before the Legion's national convention in its 13 years of history.

An effort to have the issue thrown off the floor under a ruling that it is political and outside of the constitutional scope of the Legion's activities failed. Commander Ralph T. O'Neil declined to follow the precedent set last year by O. L. Bodenhamer.

Text of Resolution

The text of the resolution adopted by the Legion follows:

"Whereas, the Eighteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States has created a condition endangering respect for law and the security of American institutions, therefore be it resolved that the American Legion in this thirteenth annual convention assembled favors the submission by Congress of the repeal or modification of the present prohibition laws to the several states with a request that each State submit this question to the voters thereof."

The convention today went on record as favoring reorganization of the council of national defense which was used just before and during the world war.

Hines Reminds Legion Of Nation's Liberality; Oregon Gets Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 24—From Hawaii and Alaska to Florida and Maine, delegates to the thirteenth annual convention of the American Legion, went into final session today to settle the point of whether political controversy shall have a place in their program for the coming year.

The Eighteenth Amendment and the bonus question, both of which caused much anxiety in the ranks of more than 1,000,000 legionnaires, and even were contemplated by leaders as endangering unity in constructive work ahead, were carried to the convention floor, though vigorous efforts to shelve both were made last night.

Chief interest was centered on the wet and dry controversy, the bonus issue taking secondary place following President Hoover's economy address and the arguments made yesterday by Maj.-Gen. Frank T. Hines, administrator of the United States Veterans' Bureau. General Hines reminded the veterans of the many millions of dollars already spent by the Government in compensation, rehabilitation and care of dependents.

Outside the pale of controversy was the report of the resolutions com-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 3)

Senate Committee to Study Swope Industrial Proposal

Mixed Response Greets Stabilization Plan, With Opposition Promised, but Careful Consideration Is Assured

Comments by industrial leaders on the plan put forward by Mr. Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, for stabilizing business in the United States, indicate that the proposal has aroused widespread interest.

The plan would permit all industrial and commercial companies with 50 or more employees, and doing an interstate business, to form trade associations, under federal supervision. These associations would outline trade practices, take steps to balance production and consumption, stabilize employment, and enlarge the scope of workers' benefits.

Expressions of opinion on the plan have been obtained by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *although many industrialists declined to comment.*

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—A congressional committee early in October will study the plan proposed by Mr. Gerard P. Swope, president of the General Electric Company, to stabilize business.

Mr. Swope, it is understood, will present his plan to the special Senate committee, headed by Senator Felix Hebert (R.) of Rhode Island and Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York, which is studying unemployment insurance. The committee will also hear Mr. Silas Strawn, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and Prof. William Z. Ripley, of Harvard University, both of whom have proposals for dealing with industrial depressions.

The Swope proposal brought mixed response here. The farm representatives in Congress and labor groups indicated that they would continue their opposition to large combinations in industry. Senator Simeon D. Fess (R.) of Ohio, chairman of the Republican National Committee, termed the plan "an interesting suggestion," while Representative Joseph W. Byrns (D.) of Tennessee, ranking Democrat on the House Appropriations Committee, said it was revolutionary and expressed the view that government ought to be kept out of business.

In an interview with Labor, weekly newspaper of the railroad brotherhoods, Mr. Arthur O. Wharton, president of the International

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

UNIONS PROTEST PAY REDUCTIONS AS WRONG TREND

Political Circles Divided Over Probable Effects on American Trade

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—Organised labor has voiced a vigorous protest against the action of the United States Steel Corporation in reducing wages. In a statement issued by Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, the wage cut was termed morally wrong, economically unsound, and a violation of the solemn promise which the industry made to the people of the nation when it promised the President to maintain wages during the period of unemployment.

Simultaneously the corporation's action was indirectly defended by Mr. Charles Abbott, executive director of the American Institute of Steel Construction, who called at the White House to tell President Hoover that "business exists for making profits" and that the real interests of the wage earner are bound up with business.

In the meantime political circles were divided between those who shared the attitude of Labor, some who felt Labor's true interests had been benefited, and a majority who regretted the necessity of wage cuts, but admitted their inevitability.

"No greater blow than this," Mr. Green's statement declared, "has been struck against the forces which have been and now are serving to bring about a return of prosperity."

Violation of Pledges Charged

Declaring that the wage cut was a violation of the corporation's pledge, Mr. Green said it was in marked contrast to labor's strict discharge of its obligations and promises.

Concerning the reported saving of $25,000,000 to the Steel Corporation, Mr. Green maintained the purchasing power of the wage earners would be reduced by that sum. "Can reasonable-minded people," he asked, "believe that a return to prosperity will be accelerated through a reduction of the buying power of one sec-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

CAUTION URGED IN REAL ESTATE LOAN HANDLING

Winthrop Coöperative Officer Speaks at Meeting of State League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 24—There is no secret about keeping a bank clear of foreclosed real estate, Mr. Almon E. Whittemore, treasurer of the Winthrop Coöperative Bank, said to the forty-third annual convention of the Massachusetts Coöperative Bank League, here, today.

"It is simply a matter of intelligent, continuous hard work," he said, "and therefore I do not believe that I have any magic solution of the problem, as there is no short cut to unloading the large amounts of real estate now accumulated on the books of coöperative banks. The real estate market is very thin and would not absorb any amount such as the $40,000,000 worth of real estate which is held by all banks in the Commonwealth, or even the $13,000,000 worth which is carried on the books of coöperative banks alone, without large losses and possibly even insolvency in some cases.

"Perhaps you would like to know the policy of our bank and the reasons why we have no foreclosed property. The first and main reason is because we believe that foreclosed property represents bad loans and bad assets, neither of which we want. We believe that if we have an undesirable borrower it is good judgment to get rid of him as soon as possible and transfer the loan to a good borrower or receive cash which may be invested otherwise.

List Is Kept

"Our method is to keep a list of all real estate loans in arrears for four months or more. Unless there is reason to watch a particular loan we do not bother with loans less than four months in arrears, but after an account is five months in arrears we ask the owner of the property to come in and talk the matter over with us. Then we visit the property, find out what repairs it may need and make a decision whether it is better to commence foreclosure proceedings or offer a readjustment of the mortgage, advancing money enough to make the repairs and perhaps pay the taxes. Up to date no item of property held by foreclosure has appeared on our books longer than one month.

"We are careful of speculators and make it a point to visit the vacant land before taking a loan, talking with the builder and finding out what his ideas are. If we do not like his story we turn down the loan and in these times we insist upon talking with the borrower in practically every case. We are always glad to assist a good borrower who is in temporary difficulties and can usually offer some advice that will pull him through. We check up on taxes on all loans and keep a record of same until paid.

"We pay a great deal of attention to excessive valuations, especially in

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

British Saloons Become Lodgings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Eng.

TURNING saloons into flats to relieve the congested tenements in the poorer districts of Birmingham is an experiment being tried by the Copec House Improvement Society here.

Two "de-licensed" saloons have been recently acquired by the society and turned into blocks of two large and four small flats. The society has received a large number of applications from prospective tenants.

United States Behind Italy On Arms Truce

Wilson Opens Move to Support Plan at League Meeting

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 24—The American delegation began the move in support of an armaments truce yesterday with a speech by Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, Minister to Switzerland, strongly favoring immediate cessation of all new programs of armament building until the February conference, in the League's disarmament commission. The acceptance by the Washington Government of the arms holiday plan, however, makes an exception of its ten-year limited destroyer building program, for the first of which bids already have been opened as part of the national program of unemployment relief.

Mr. Wilson's speech also was a reply to the declarations of Mr. Naotake Sato of Japan, who proposed that the question of a truce be deferred until the opening of the disarmament conference. Mr. Sato insisted the nations have not had sufficient armaments information to pledge themselves to a truce now. He claimed a truce would affect the London Naval Treaty very seriously by "brutally upsetting its provisions."

It is difficult to make Mr. Sato's two arguments consistent, for the effect of an arms truce on the London treaty would be the same at the opening of the disarmament conference as it would be today.

Mr. Wilson stressed the eager reception given to the armaments holiday plan in the United States. He declared the peoples of the world have not the technical knowledge of the armaments problem, and are impatient of conferences which never disarm. Therefore, he said, they would welcome the declaration of an armaments truce as a tangible forward step.

He outlined the threefold advantages of a truce, namely saving in money, prevention of continued competition and formation of an atmosphere of understanding and confidence to approach the broad task of general disarmament.

Replying directly to Mr. Sato, Mr. Wilson stated the principal purpose of an arms truce would be lost if the Japanese proposal to defer consideration until 1932 were adopted. The value must be acceptance of the moral gesture, he said.

Arms Holiday Proposal Held Practicable And Acceptable by Hoover

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—The Hoover Administration believes that a one-year world armament holiday is "practicable and acceptable."

The particular proposal referred to is that offered first by Signor Dino Grandi, Italian Foreign Minister, intended to cover the period preliminary to and immediately after the League Disarmament Conference in February.

The proposal furthermore is similar in many respects to that advocated by Senator William E. Borah (R.), of Idaho, who, however, advocated a five-year holiday. It covers armaments of land, air and sea. Previous statements from Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, indicated that the United States approved the proposal.

Following announcement of the American attitude by Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, American Minister to Switzerland and representative before the Assembly committee on armaments at Geneva, it was explained at the State Department that the "holiday" proposal applies to new naval construction not now actually under way.

GENEVA SEES PEACE AIDED BY U. S. NOTE

Definite and Immediate Action Expected to Follow Backing

COUNCIL LEADERS PLAN NEXT MOVE

Washington Promise of Coöperation Gives League Needed Impetus to Go Ahead

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 24—The United States Government and the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations are today standing shoulder to shoulder in continuation of their vigorous efforts to prevent further hostilities in Manchuria.

The receipt here today of a telegram from Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, assuring the League of the whole-hearted sympathy and coöperation of the United States Government, gave tremendous impetus to the Council's efforts to establish peace between Japan and China. The immediate and practical effect of the American telegram was great. Without delay Mr. Nicholas Titulesco, President of the Assembly, placed the League's sovereign body on record in support of the Council's activities.

"In the present circumstances," he said, "it is, above all, necessary that the League of Nations should count upon the support of public opinion in every country. This support will certainly not be refused if our action conforms to what is expected of us. It is not enough that the Council should sit without interruption and, as much as possible in public session, in order that maintenance of peace is assured; it is also necessary that the Assembly does not adjourn without manifesting an interest which all members of our League feel for the success of the action so vital to this institution."

Strengthens Council

This declaration coupled with the American note has served to strengthen the Council's backbone. The absence of the chief ministers of European powers had somewhat undermined the vigor of the Council's action. But with world support rapidly rallying behind the League, it is clear that the Council cannot shirk its duty without paying a grave penalty.

Mr. Titulesco's appeal leaves the Council little room for escape from its responsibilities, for the Assembly has the right of calling the smaller body to account. But the Council's task remains exceedingly delicate. The Japanese Government resists League intervention persistently and, one after another, the Council's proposals have been rejected. First, a suggestion to send an investigating committee of military experts to Manchuria from Asiatic capitals was vetoed by Tokyo. Later, the suggestion that only observers be sent met with equal resistance from the Japanese, and the Council cannot take action against Japan without bringing upon its members the gravest of military obligations.

Therefore the Council is seeking desperately a Japanese agreement to withdraw from the occupied area, and consent to an impartial investigation of causes of the dispute.

Japan Makes Excuses

The Japanese reply they cannot withdraw the troops without endangering the Japanese civilian population in Manchuria. This argument is strongly combated by other members of the Council and it is the crux of the negotiations now that the Japanese proposal of bi-partite private negotiations has been definitely rejected by the Chinese.

Representatives of four big powers with Señor Alejandro Lerroux of Spain, president of the Council, have been sitting continuously today to prepare for an imminent Council meeting. Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, American Minister to Switzerland, has been in continuous close official contact with this body through Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League. To all intents and purposes Mr. Stimson's note has established the official link which Mr. Wilson's visits already had forged unofficially, and now, with Washington's coöperation, quick action is definitely expected.

U. S. Stands Back Of the League On Crisis in China

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 — The United States has thrown its full weight on the side of peace in the Manchurian crisis by backing the stand taken by the Council of the League of Nations toward Japan and China.

Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, revealed here, after a day of conferences, that he had urged cessation of hostilities in the trouble zones, both upon the Japanese and Chinese Governments.

Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, Japanese Ambassador, and Mr. Yung Kwai Chinese Chargé d'Affaires, were again in conference at the State Department. It was learned there that Mr. Stimson's peace move had been forwarded to the respective governments through these envoys.

Mr. Stimson's action was announced in a note transmitted to Señor Alejandro Lerroux, of Spain president of the League Council, at Geneva. It was dated Sept. 23. At

Natives Hold Third of Positions With Government Indian Bureau

Race Takes Large Part in Administering Its Own Affairs

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—The recent appointment of Mr. Henry Roe Cloud, native Winnebago Indian, as a field representative in the Indian service, calls attention to the fact that nearly one-third of the employees of the service today are Indians.

That the Indian is taking a large part in administering the affairs of his own race is disclosed in a survey showing that out of approximately 5000 members of the Indian bureau staff here and in the field, 1512 are Indians. A total of 465, or about one-third of these, have been appointed under the new régime at the bureau, headed by Charles J. Rhoads. This figure does not include Indian police or irregular laborers employed by the service.

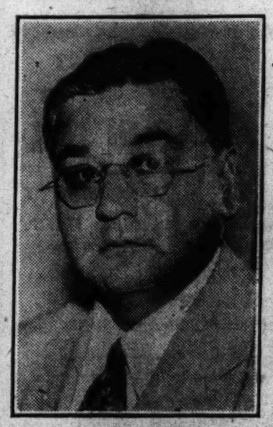
These appointments were not made merely because the person applying was an Indian but because he or she was found to be the best equipped person, for the particular job, Mr. Rhoads explains. While the bureau strives to employ Indians where possible, it takes them on only when they prove themselves competent.

Officials at the Indian bureau believe that the employment of Indians tends to make them more satisfied and proves an incentive to others of the race to fill responsible places. On the other hand, the Indian brings to the service an understanding of his fellow men and their problems that few white men have.

There are seven Indians filling key positions in the service now. Four of these were appointed on Mr. Rhoads' recommendations, and three were promoted by him from lesser positions.

Mr. Cloud, just appointed representative of the commissioner in the field, is at the top of the list. Born on the Winnebago reservation in Nebraska, he was educated in the government and mission elementary

New Field Worker



© Underwood

HENRY ROE CLOUD
Winnebago Indian

schools. From Yale University he received the B. A. and M. A. degrees and took further training at Oberlin Seminary and Auburn Seminary. For the last 16 years Mr. Cloud has been at the head of the American Indian Institute in Wichita, Kan., a nonsectarian school for Indian boys.

In 1926-27, he was Indian adviser on the Merriam survey staff of the Brookings Institute which made the study, "the problem of Indian administration." For the past two years he has been a member of the Institute for Government Research in a study of law and order on Indian reservations.

The new field representative will leave Washington shortly for work directly with his people.

Mrs. Ruth Muskrat Bronson, a Cherokee, is filling a responsible place as guidance and placement

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

Staff in Literacy Work Fortified

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 — The National Advisory Committee on Illiteracy announced today an addition to its field service of Dr. Randolph J. Condon, former superintendent of the Cincinnati schools, and Dr. Charles G. Maphis, director of the Institute of Public Affairs of the University of Virginia.

Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, chairman of the executive committee of the National Advisory Committee, stated that these two men will initiate the first important, active, and direct work of the national and state committees since the 1930 census returns on literacy have been made public.

Dr. Condon, an outstanding leader in the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, has a wide acquaintance with the whole problem of illiteracy and especially that of urban sections. He will hold his first conference with the Arizona State Advisory Committee on Illiteracy on Sept. 28.

Dr. Mahis's achievements in organizing Virginia to combat illiteracy have been conspicuous. He will tour the southern states first, opening his work at Frankfort, Ky., on Oct. 3. These representatives will meet with members of state committees on illiteracy, with educators and public institutions. They will base their work on the literacy census of 1930, which showed that there are 4,283,753 persons in the United States over 10 years of age who can neither read nor write. Prior to the census, hundreds of thousands of persons were taught to read and write through a vigorous campaign conducted by the national and state committees.

Borah Pleads for Halt in Arms Race To Prevent Deeper Economic Distress

MOSCOW, Idaho, Sept. 24 (AP)—Senator William E. Borah, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, warned today that unless the world turns away from an "armaments race" among nations, "we will see greater depths of economic misery than we have heretofore known."

He appealed for a revision of European post-war treaties which he said are "poisoning the whole life of Europe," with the result that "Europe arms and arms, and arms still further."

The Idaho senator addressed a gathering at the University of Idaho inaugurating the $50,000 "William E. Borah Foundation for the Outlawry of War," established by Mr. Salmon O. Levinson, Chicago attorney.

Revision of the treaties, he said, must come before there can be an end to competition in armaments which "disarranges and demoralizes the economic systems of the nations until today some of the great nations are upon the verge of economic collapse and financial breakdown.

"We have undertaken to rear the temple of peace upon a war foundation," the Senator continued. "The very foundation upon which the whole structure of politics rests in two continents depends for its maintenance upon force.

"I understand perfectly that it was not humanly possible to frame satisfactory treaties just at the close of the Great War, but it ought to be possible now."

the State Department, officials declined to say on what day the independent messages to Japan and China had been forwarded, and whether they had gone simultaneously with the League's note, or whether American action followed that of the Council. It was explained that the step of the United States was to be construed as an action similar to the League's, but independent of it.

The Stimson note to the Council follows:

"I have received from the American Minister at Berne the copy of the resolution of the Council of the League of Nations which you transmitted to him.

"I have noted the two parts of this resolution and the fact that they have been embodied in a note which you have addressed to the Governments of Japan and China.

"I assure you that the Government of the United States is in whole-hearted sympathy with the attitude of the League of Nations as expressed in the Council's resolution and will dispatch to Japan and China notes along similar lines.

"I have already urged cessation of hostilities and a withdrawal from the present situation of danger and will continue earnestly to work for the restoration of peace."

The situation resulting from Mr. Stimson's note has caused the keenest interest here, first in respect to the Manchurian crisis, and second in connection with the relations of the United States with the League of Nations.

All Business Suspends In Chinese Cities As Protest Against Japan

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Sept. 24—As reports are received here that Japanese troops have intended extending their control as far north as Harbin in the occupation of Manchuria, Chinese national indignation continued to express itself in concrete form today.

Nanking, Shanghai, Peiping and other cities observed national "Humiliation Day" with the closing of shops, cafés, cinemas and businesses. Demonstration meetings were held, crystallizing protest against the Japanese action, and although the tone of some of the statements were excited, the general attitude was one of calmness.

Nanking's official statement today outlined discussions between Mr. T. V. Soong, Finance Minister, and Mr. Shigemitsu, Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, in which it was originally proposed that a mixed Sino-Japanese commission be formed to investigate the Manchurian incident in the belief it was a localized clash. The statement concludes that the Japanese Consul-General in Nanking called on Mr. Soong and declared that Japan would be glad to constitute one party of the proposed commission, but "Mr. Soong informed the Japanese Consul-General on behalf of the National Government that the invasion of Chinese territory by Japanese troops made absolutely impossible any direct negotiations.

Counsels of calmness resulted in a national attitude of protest but no disturbances in view of the issue being placed before the League, and faith that China has in the League's efficacy in maintaining peace and obtaining satisfaction.

Tone of American Press Is Irritating to Japan

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Sept. 24—The Government last night telegraphed to Washington the texts of the general statement of its position in Manchuria and also its reply to the League of Nations. The Foreign Office is noticeably irritated at the tone of American press comment which was extensively telegraphed here, feeling that the suspicion of a long occupation of Manchuria is unjustified and also that the foreign press is overready to accept the Chinese version of events.

The Tokyo press comment is somewhat restrained. The Asahi: "The question is rapidly assuming an international character. In dealing with China, Sino-Japanese treaties are not enough to guide our action. We must consider both the League and the Kellogg pact in determining the steps necessary for the protection of rights and interests in Manchuria and Mongolia. The League will not help us in protecting our position in China. On the contrary it will obstruct us when the time comes to use force, which should be remembered by the military who are apt to think they are in a position to act toward China as they please. Japan cannot afford to lose prestige abroad and must be careful to guard against irresponsible acts by the military."

Jiji writes in a similar vein. The Chugai Shogyo says: "The natural solution is direct negotiations between Tokyo and Mukden for a fundamental settlement of all pending Manchurian and Mongolian problems."

Nichi-Nichi, which has assumed a strong nationalism throughout, says: "Hands off will be the guiding policy in settling the Manchurian question. The whole affair was provoked by China's outrageous direct action against Japan's vested rights. Defensive measures by imperial troops do not violate international law or precedents, but are eminently justified. Japan must settle the affair alone, not heeding mediation or intervention by any third party."

Japanese and Russians Confer on Rail Problem

MOSCOW, Sept. 23 (AP)—Mr. Koki Hirota, the Japanese Ambassador, conferred until late last night with Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Foreign Minister, in connection with the developments in Manchuria.

Soviet Russia's interest in the Japanese occupation of Mukden and other railway centers, including Changchun, terminus of the Chinese Eastern Railway, has been manifest since the beginning of the fighting in Manchuria.

China and Soviet Russia own and control jointly the Chinese Eastern Railway whose spur from Harbin south to Changchun is a direct feeder to the Japanese-controlled South Manchurian Railway, which reaches tidewater at Port Arthur and Dairen and dominates the trade of southern Manchuria whose leading commercial centers are now occupied by Japanese military forces.

Boston Chinese Appeal To the U. S. for Peace

Protesting against the Japanese invasion of Manchuria, 500 members of the Chinese Community of Greater Boston sent a telegram to Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, asking the United States to help prevent further hostilities.

The meeting was led by Dr. Tehyi Hsieh of the Chinese Trade Bureau, who was one of the signers of the telegram. The meeting concerned peace rather than anger against the Japanese.

In part, the telegram read: "In the name of international justice we invoke the good offices of United States Government to prevent further hostilities by Japan. In the name of peace Japan should stop at this early stage, preventing further conflagration. Open door policy enunciated by John Hay virtually slammed in our face by Japan's action."

Japan Asked to Protect Chinese Banks in Mukden

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MUKDEN, Manchuria, Sept. 24—American, British, French and German chambers of commerce in Mukden are petitioning the Japanese for guarantees of safety for Chinese banks to enable resumption of business, which has been at a standstill since Saturday. The Japanese are opening soup kitchens in the Chinese city.

The garrison officially shows a "sincere desire not to extend the military occupation. However, bombings of Japanese houses in Harbin indicate that the Japanese population, numbering about 4000 is endangered and protection may be necessary presently." It is understood the Japanese are seeking permission to move troops over the Chinese Eastern Railway. In the Harbin board meeting Chinese directors of the road urged the stoppage of Harbin-Changchun trains, but the Russians are insisting on maintenance of service.

Japan Averts Trouble

SHANGHAI, Sept. 23 (AP)—Immediate danger of Russia being drawn into the Sino-Japanese imbroglio apparently was averted today by the decision of the Japanese military not to occupy Harbin.

Japan Clinches Control

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MUKDEN, Manchuria, Sept. 24—Korean divisions and local reservists are reinforcing the Manchurian garrison which today captured Tunhua thereby completing the occupation of the South Manchuria Railway and Chinese railheads. The Japanese military apparently intends to maintain control pending settlement of numerous long-standing Sino-Japanese grievances.

Soviet Denies Mobilizing

MOSCOW, Sept. 24 (AP)—Mr. K. E. Voroshiloff, Commissar of War, who has just returned from an extended tour of the Soviet Far East, today denied published reports that Soviet troops were being mobilized on the Manchurian border.

DOLE REDUCTIONS ARE PROTESTED

LONDON, Sept. 24 (AP)—Demonstrations by unemployed and by civil servants protesting against reductions in the dole and pay are continuing in various parts of the country.

At Glasgow police reserves were called out as 50,000 persons marched in a demonstration against the dole reduction. The local magistrate was burned in effigy, but there were no arrests.

At Liverpool police broke up a parade by 6000 persons without serious disorder, and at Birmingham 5000 paraded.

CHICAGO READY TO HOUSE AND FEED ITS NEEDY

None Need Go Without Food or Shelter, Relief Office Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 24—No man or woman in Chicago who faces the winter without home or work need go without shelter or food, the local branch of the Governor's commission on unemployment and relief assures. It announced yesterday that $300,000 of the $8,800,000 relief fund now being raised would be allocated for the care of unattached persons.

At no time since the Governor's commission began its relief work last October, it was said, has it been necessary to refuse anyone who applied for shelter through the proper channels. If women have been sleeping in the parks, as has been reported, it was because they preferred to do so during the warm weather or hesitated to seek charitable aid, or because they did not know what steps to take, it was declared.

A spokesman for the commission, Mr. Frank D. Loomis, secretary of the Cook County organization, said that although its funds were practically exhausted by last winter's work, the agencies for caring for homeless men and women had been kept open all summer.

Women who apply to the women's clearing house at the Y. W. C. A. on East Monroe Street, which will be moved on Oct. 1 to the State-Lake Building, are sent to any one of a score or more of boarding homes or lodging houses, and the commission pays their board until permanent homes can be found. Many times this only takes a short while, but in other cases women have been carried over long periods.

Some of the women are assigned to such institutions as the Girls' Friendly Society, the Eleanor Clubs or a Y. W. C. A. and live there very much the same as if they are self-supporting, without anyone even knowing they are being cared for by the commission, Mr. Loomis said. Women who for one reason or another cannot be accepted by these places are sent to the Salvation Army, the Chicago Women's Shelter, the Sunshine Haven or the Sarah Hackett Stevenson Memorial Home. The average cost of taking care of women in this way, according to last year's experience, is about $1.20 a day. Some 2600 women were accommodated last winter, registering for 20,000 nights' lodging and 37,000 meals.

The commission favors this kind of care for women in preference to establishing emergency lodging houses, and will continue along this line unless the emergency need becomes too great.

An average of 1800 men has been carried over the summer in a temporary shelter set up last winter by the Salvation Army and financed by the commission, and as the weather becomes colder the accommodations will be expanded through the reopening of other shelters, so that 10,000 men a day can be accommodated—given beds, baths, food and sometimes clothing.

The commission makes it quite clear, however, that this aid is intended primarily for Chicago's own, and that people from other communities must not expect to find permanent help here. Outsiders who find themselves destitute here will be cared for temporarily, and then sent to their own localities as quickly as possible, the announcement said.

Needy to Get Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Based on the theory that work is better than charity, residents of St. Louis Park, a Minneapolis suburb, have worked out a plan of unemployment relief that will be in force this winter. A week's campaign was conducted to raise a $5000 community fund to assist persons out of work. Instead of "doling" the money throughout the winter, the executive committee administering the money will provide workmen for odd jobs about the homes of community fund subscribers.

Idaho Plans Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOISE, Idaho—At a meeting of mayors of cities in southern Idaho and the adjacent town of Ontario, Ore., called recently by Gov. C. Ben Ross to lay plans for the winter relief program, a permanent organization was perfected to lay plans for meeting emergencies of this kind. Three leading proposals for an immediate program were adopted as follows: Providing jobs both by public and private organizations and individuals; employment of local labor only, and employment of one worker only in each family.

MEXICAN RUINS TO BE DUG UP

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 24 (AP)—An archæological expedition financed by the national university and private individuals including Mr. Dwight W. Morrow, former Ambassador, will start work at Monte Alban, Oaxaca, next month to uncover ruins which are expected to throw light on the connection between the ancient civilizations of Mexico and Central America.

Pacific Institute Off Indefinitely In Face of Crisis

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China, Sept. 24—The indefinite postponement of the conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, which was to have been held in Hangchow in October, is due to the tense situation here. Chinese delegates felt that it was impossible to guard the Japanese from hostile demonstrations. It is believed the conference would have increased the antagonism, thus being fatal to the future of the institute.

Influential Chinese leaders had urged abandonment, postponement or removal to a neutral city such as Manila or Honolulu. They also proposed that the official character of the conference be abandoned and that sessions of an informal character be held at Shanghai.

Many of the United States delegates are in China or are en route. Mr. Edward C. Carter, secretary-treasurer, Mr. Joseph P. Chamberlain, Mrs. F. Louis Slade and Mr. Jerome D. Greene are here. Others are in Shanghai.

The Japanese through Mr. Inazo Nitobe had announced their purpose of attending and discussing all important matters. Doctor Yen, head of the Chinese delegation favored postponement. The decision was made by the Nanking Government and the conference secretariat at Shanghai. The feeling that the Manchurian affair is growing has caused people here to watch eagerly the course adopted by the League. The wiser ones understand that world conditions are unfavorable to any action, but they hope for expressions of sympathy. It is impossible for either China or Russia to war against Japan, but a Chinese economic boycott would be a potent weapon. Street demonstrations of students are multiplying, but there is no disorder.

Paris and America Now Connected By Wireless Tie

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Sept. 24—Wireless transmission of news direct from Paris to the United States is for the first time made possible through the authorization granted yesterday by the Ministry of Posts & Telegraphs to Press Wireless, Incorporated.

Under this agreement one of the most powerful wireless stations in France will be placed at the disposal of the American press and Press Wireless in return will hold its stations in the United States open to the use of French newspapers. The service will be commenced as soon as certain technical adjustments can be carried out.

Under the new arrangement, American newspaper offices in Paris can transit European news from the station placed at their disposal to the receiving station of Press Wireless at Little Neck, Long Island, whence it will be distributed over leased lines to various large newspapers. At the same time, dispatches from the United States or Canada for the French press can be filed in New York and automatically transmitted over Press Wireless sending station at Hicksville, Long Island.

About 15,000,000 words of press material are annually transmitted from continental Europe to the United States and about 3,000,000 words from the United States to Europe.

Press Wireless, Inc., was organized in 1929, following the grant to the American Press by the Federal Radio Commission of 20 transoceanic frequencies and 20 intracontinental frequencies. The stockholders of Press Wireless, Inc., are the New York Times, the Chicago Tribune, the Chicago Daily News, the Los Angeles Times, the San Francisco Chronicle and The Christian Science Monitor. In addition to the receiving station at Little Neck, Long Island, Press Wireless, Inc., has stations at Needham, Mass.; Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Washington.

UNIONS PROTEST PAY REDUCTIONS AS WRONG TREND

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of the masses of the people amounting to $25,000,000?"

Mr. Green recalled that in June, 1927, the United States Steel Corporation declared a 40 per cent stock dividend and that between 1901 and 1930 it paid cash dividends amounting to 160¼ per cent. He also said that during this period it had accumulated huge reserves out of which it continued to pay dividends during the period of unemployment.

"It seems to be the policy of this great corporation," he said, "as it is of many others, to distribute earnings most generously among its stockholders and its high-priced chief executives during periods of prosperity, and reduce the wages of its employees during periods of adversity.

"Why did it not share with its employees in the distribution of the sum represented in this large stock dividend and cash dividends in the shape of increased wages when conditions were prosperous?"

Bonus Payments Cited

Referring to the Bethlehem Steel Corporation which has also announced a 10 per cent wage reduction he said that it also had paid out vast sums in dividends and bonuses to executives during the period 1918 to 1930.

Mr. Green argued that these steel corporations which have been taking advantage of a highly protected market are failing in their obligations when they do not grant to Labor the benefits of American wage standards which the tariff was intended to provide.

"If these corporations became the beneficiaries of a highly protective tariff in order to protect wages, then it seems reasonable that since they accepted this favor and reduced wages, the tariff schedule should be reduced and the special favors afforded them by the Government withdrawn," he said.

He maintained the steel corporations by their action have contributed to social unrest and industrial discontent and that the logical outcome ought to be an extremely serious condition which will exact heavy penalties from all parties concerned.

"Business Exists for Profits"

Although the public statement of Mr. Abbott's remarks to the President did not contain a direct reference to the Steel Corporation's wage cuts, it was considered, coming at this time, as an attempt to justify this action on the grounds of economic necessity.

His entire emphasis was upon the fact that business exists for profits and that when profits disappear business likewise disappears. This emphasis, added to the declaration "that this problem of earning a profit is properly left to the discretion of business," was interpreted as a defense of the wage cuts which are said to have been essential to further operation of the plants at a profit.

The attitude of Labor on the wage reductions was shared only to a minor extent by Senator James J. Davis (R.), of Pennsylvania, who, as former Secretary of Labor, is Labor's spokesman in the Senate. Mr. Davis regretted the reductions but in a statement pointed out that the smaller independent steel concerns have been reducing wages for some time. "In some instances," he said, "the smaller concerns have decreased wages more than 20 per cent lower than the larger concerns."

Senator Davis refused to commit himself outright, but his implication was that the reductions just announced by the large concerns were made inevitable by the previous cuts of the small independents in order to meet the competition. He hoped no more reduction would take place, as he said wage reduction means loss of purchasing power.

Different Opinions Voiced

Senator Smith W. Brookhart (R.) of Iowa regretted the reductions since, he said, "it will cause all wage earners to become scared and skimp more than heretofore."

But expression of opinion in political circles did not run according to party lines because Representative Will R. Wood (R.) of Indiana and chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations was as strong in his approval of the cuts as Mr. Green had been in his disapproval. Besides being inevitable, Mr. Wood declared that in his opinion "this is the best thing that could possibly have happened to the workers themselves."

Mr. Wood believed this action would greatly reduce the amount of money tied up in banks and said "we can expect more activity in business as a result."

"It is better," he went on, "for all workers to get $5 a day than for a third or a quarter of the workers to get $15 a day. I think it will help the unemployment situation."

Democratic opinion was also divided. Senator Thomas J. Walsh (D.) of Montana felt that the action of the steel corporations will be followed by others, reducing the buying power of the masses and aggravating the situation. This attitude was shared by Representative William C. Lankford (D.) of Georgia and Representative Ross A. Collins (D.) of Mississippi.

On the other hand, Senator Thomas F. Gore (D.) of Oklahoma pointed out that after both the wars of 1812 and the Civil War wage reductions had followed price declines in the liquidations which brought about a return to normal conditions.

"There is a question," he said, "whether wages have to be liquidated or not. I don't know whether you can peg wages or not when other things have broken their pegs and gone down."

Wage Cuts Extended In Various Industries

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—Big industry throughout the United States is preparing to follow the lead of United States Steel, Bethlehem Steel and General Motors in effecting wage readjustments, according to reports received here today. Meanwhile leaders of organized labor are protesting, holding that "cutting down the puchasing power of the working man" is a wrong method of trying to overcome the business slump.

At offices of mining companies in the financial district here, it was said that the major copper companies also would cut wages, effective on Oct. 1. Optimism was voiced that the wage cuts may result in increased employment for miners, since they are now working part time.

Cuts in wages of miners follow reductions in salaries paid copper company officials and employees and big dividend reductions in the last two years.

In informed quarters it was said that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey hoped to establish a 40-hour week.

The board of directors of the Northern Pacific Railway Company approved salary reductions of its officers of from 10 to 25 per cent yesterday and cut the common stock dividend from $5 to $3.

The B. F. Goodrich Company also announced a 10 per cent cut in pay and working hours for all salaried workers.

Reports from Richmond, Va., said that the du Pont Rayon Corporation plant there had gone on a five-day week and had added between 150 and 200 new workers to its pay roll.

The General Refractories Company, manufacturing fire brick, announced a wage cut "similar to that effected by other industries."

The New York Curb Exchange governors confirmed the recommendations of their finance committee that weekly wages of all employees, numbering about 600, be reduced 10 per cent. This follows similar action by the New York Stock Exchange several days ago.

Busch Unable to Find Defense Of Fact That Beer Robs Poor

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 24—Driven from his defense of economic arguments in favor of legalizing beer in the United States, Mr. August A. Busch, formerly manager of the world's largest brewery at St. Louis, has fallen back upon the outworn argument that beer is needed for a temptation to test men's moral fiber, according to Mr. Richard H. Scott, president of the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation.

So effectively were Mr. Busch's arguments in favor of beer as a bringer of prosperity riddled in an "open letter debate" with the foundation that the former brewer tacitly admitted his inability to reply to the public challenge of the foundation, Mr. Scott said. He could not deny, for example, that for every $1 paid into the federal treasury as taxes by breweries, $10 would be diverted from legitimate industries into the pockets of brewers.

Mr. Scott has made public the contents of a letter written by personal direction of Mr. Busch to a citizen of Illinois who had dared to question his arguments on the basis of bitter family experience with drink.

Driven From Every Point

"Driven from every point of defense on behalf of 4 per cent beer restoration," Mr. Scott says, "by the foundation's marshaling of facts which prove the brewing trade a waster of industry, a breeder of inefficiency, and a potential $4,000,000 robber of the people's pocketbook, without return save physical harm and moral debasement, Mr. Busch has laid aside his mask of economic validity for beer, and resorts to the defense of the saloon and the dive keeper, in these amazing words:

"'The Creator, fortunately, set us down in a world of temptations. He expected us to develop moral strength enough to withstand temptation. I wonder what sort of a world we would have if it was comprised entirely of persons who had to have all forms of temptation removed by law. We should have no men of character, courage or vision.'

"This claim comes as a climax to the correspondence which the foundation has had with Mr. Busch. The foundation regrets that, by his own decision, Mr. Busch declines to meet squarely the issue raised by the claims made in his 'Open Letter to the American People.'

Dodges the Evidence

"In a letter which he calls his 'concluding' word, Mr. Busch dodges even an attempt to answer the economic evidence with which the foundation exposed the fallacy of his claims."

Mr. Scott has replied to this letter, stating that he considers Mr. Busch has abandoned the task of trying to justify his position on economic grounds.

"In the light of the above facts," Mr. Scott says, "we are perfectly willing to let the record of this discussion stand as recorded, and we confidently leave the verdict to our fellow citizens of America.

"As a result of the publication of our challenge and consequent correspondence with you, I would only say that my desk has been flooded with letters from men in all walks of life, commending me for the letter and stating that my arguments and conclusions are unassailable.

Dodge the Issue

"In your latest letter you have seen fit to turn aside entirely from the points at issue, and to keep the record clear we take this opportunity of briefly summarizing your assertions and the facts which automatically discredit them.

"You assert that the relegalization of beer would mean 1,250,000 additional jobs. The record of the liquor traffic throughout the pre-prohibition period shows that for every man employed, it displaced at least two in legitimate industries whose income was invaded and crippled by the diversion of the billions spent for drink that would otherwise have gone for necessities and wholesome luxuries.

"Added to this was the cost of inefficiency, disease, death and demoralization of the public through the high-powered salesmanship of government-protected booze.

"You assert that a relegalized brewing trade would benefit the farmer and other producers to the extent of millions of bushels of grain, coal, etc., required to create its product and carry it on.

"We pointed out the indelibly recorded fact of economic history, that the brewing trade, in pre-prohibition days, occupied a classs by itself in its small return not only to labor, but also to the producer, as compared with all legitimate industries, and that on the basis of official figures on the United States Government census, for every $1,000,000 worth of gross income, the brewers and the liquor traffic's return to the farm for raw material was nearly 60 per cent less than the proportionate remuneration received by the producer from all legitimate industries.

"Finally you reiterate, with evident pride, the favorite claim of the liquor traffic since the first day it began to speak in self-defense, and urge, as an outstanding reason for bringing alcoholic beer back under legal protection, the proposal that such action would swell the Federal Government's coffers by some $400,000,000 in taxes.

"To our answer that these $400,000,000, or any proportionate amount of that, would of course be paid by the people who would be trapped and deluded by the high pressure salesmanship of your heavily financed organizations and that these prospective customers of yours would, as in pre-prohibition days, contribute to the prosperity of the brewers, something like $10 for every dollar you and your colleagues would pass on to the Federal Treasury—to this statement of simple fact, based squarely upon the record of your trade for half a century before the Eighteenth Amendment was enacted—you have made no reply whatever.

"And, in my humble opinion, you are wise not to attempt it. For the facts are overwhelmingly against you in this as in every other economic aspect of the subject.

"The history of your trade in pre-prohibition years, written in the nation's official records, of the diversion of countless billions from legitimate industry, of the accumulation of staggering burdens of debt, poverty, crime, corruption, disease and death, entailed upon civilization throughout the history of legalized brewing—all this, briefly summarized in the queries which accompanied our challenge, was evaded with the comment that they were questions of no importance."

STERLING EXCHANGE STATUS

Temporary suspension of specie payments by the Bank of England has deranged sterling exchange, says the monthly review of the Bank of Montreal, but "there is no reason to anticipate serious consequences to international trade which in the past has flowed freely in like circumstance."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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OREGON YOUTH JOINING RANKS OF DRY FORCES

Allied Campaigners Rally Defenders of Prohibition to Renewed Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore., Sept. 24—Although the State of Oregon was "bone dry" long before national prohibition, and the city of Eugene was one of the earliest to take advantage of the "local option" clause, more than 500 friends of the dry movement rallied here yesterday afternoon and evening and offered their coöperation and support to the Allied Campaigners in their great nation-wide offensive drive on behalf of prohibition and enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead Act.

While there is no apprehension that Oregon is in danger, those present felt that their aid is needed for the country as a whole, it was pointed out.

Preceding the evening meeting approximately 200 young people of the city met at the First Baptist Church and organized the local chapter of Allied Youth under direction of Mr. Robert C. Ropp of Boston. Permanent officers will be named and active work entered into at once by this group.

Pointing out that any attempt to tamper with the Eighteenth Amendment or the Volstead Act must be instantly stamped out, Mr. Ropp told those at the afternoon meeting that "discipline is the price of all excellence and that those on the side of law and order must persevere in their efforts."

Speaking for youth, Mr. Ropp said: "Young people are willing to pay the price, and in this crusade must assist in teaching the world to pay the price."

The declaration, "We propose to declare in every capital city of this nation and in every one of the sovereign 48 states that the Eighteenth Amendment is a part of the basic, fundamental law of this nation and that it is here to stay," by Mr. Grant M. Hudson, president of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, at the evening meeting, was warmly applauded.

An "explosion" of many "fool notions" is one of the purposes of this campaign, Mr. Hudson said. "We want to explode the notion that prohibition at its worst is not better than license at its best, that Canada has found a solution to the problem, and that brewers can be intrusted with the solution to this problem."

Quoting statistics to prove his claims, the Rev. Dr. Ira Landreth, president of the National Temperance Council, pointed to the vast benefits that have accrued under prohibition.

The fact that there has been an unprecedented gain in high school, university and college attendance was of particular interest to this community, which has as one of its greatest assets the University of Oregon with 3500 students.

Dr. Landreth took sharp issue with those who are urging return of liquor as a cure for unemployment. "Figures given by the wets themselves showed a total of 498,000 people in the liquor business in 1914, but of this number 409,000 were bartenders and their helpers — and the wets themselves say they do not want the return of the saloon," he said.

People of Eugene are coöperating with the Allied Campaigners in every way, and at the meeting last evening the speakers were introduced by Mr. H. E. Wilder, city Mayor.

Dry Cause Put in Query, 'Shall Democracy Fail?'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Sept. 24—The Allied Forces for Prohibition closed their three-day campaign for political unification of dry forces here with a great mass meeting in Memorial Auditorium.

Speakers were the Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling and Mr. Oliver W. Stewart, chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of the Allied Forces. Applauded whole-heartedly were their denunciations of "unscrupulous liquor forces," which sought to undermine the Constitution, their defense of the wholesome morality of American youth, and their pleas for dry organization to fight the last great fight against the enemies of prohibition.

"Give youth a square deal," begged Dr. Poling. "They are as fine young people as there ever were. They are not perfect, but whatever is wrong with them is primarily the fault of the older generation from whom they take their ideals. They are not interested in drinking, they are concerned first off with whole-some success. They are not drinking so much as the youth of last generation."

"A voting majority is for prohibition," he declared, "but prohibition is in jeopardy unless the drys organize to put down the evil forces marshaled under the banner of liquor. Cost is not the prime consideration in enforcement, rather is it, Shall democracy fail at the hands of its own citizens."

Mr. Stewart outlined the democratic advantages of the Constitution and pleaded for its protection from wets seeking its nullification. He criticised the wets as inconsistent, saying that group of their press most vehement in its clamor against prohibition as an abridgment of states' rights by the Federal Government was as vigorous in its championing of unemployment relief by the National Government.

Mr. Stewart concluded, "Long before the end of the campaign it will have been demonstrated no political party will dare espouse the cause of the liquor traffic."

Following the close of the campaign, more than 1000 persons took the pledge to defend the Eighteenth Amendment and 626 of them signed for the permanent dry organization here. Permanent officers were elected.

Defense of Constitution Voiced by Allied Speaker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore., Sept. 24—The liquor interests have done all in their power by "nullification, violation and criminal opposition" to prevent enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, and then they sneeringly say the amendment cannot be enforced and must be repealed.

This was the statement here last night of Col. Raymond Robins, in an address given on the second day's campaign of the Allied Forces for Prohibition in this city.

Colonel Robins spoke on "The Constitution, Shall We Scrap It?" and discussed at length the constitutional phases of the prohibition question. He cited Washington's statement in his farewell address to the effect that "the Constitution which at any time exists until changed by the authentic and explicit act of the whole people is sacredly obligatory upon all."

Colonel Robins said the intelligent position regarding prohibition is to have honest enforcement for perhaps a 10-year period and then take stock and see what the actual results have been, a position taken by the platform declarations of both major parties at their last conventions.

Crop Surpluses Find Way Into Jars

RICHMOND, Va.—Approximately 500,000 glass jars—five times more than in any other given year—have been shipped into Rockingham County, Va., so far this year to meet the demand for containers by housewives for preserving fruits and vegetables, it is estimated by wholesale commission houses at Harrisburg, Va.

More than 4,000,000 tops to replace those lost on glass jars have been brought into the section.

Wholesale houses declare they will cut down on canned goods this fall, as a result of the tremendous amount of home packing done in the homes this summer.

Normally, the valley housewife packs away tomatoes, corn and beans and fruits. This year, due to the activity of home demonstration agents, many different kinds of vegetables have been packed.

No Help Wanted

INVESTOR URGED TO INVESTIGATE BEFORE BUYING

Security 'Watchdogs' of States Would Growl to Warn Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 24—"Wait—investigate before you invest."

That is the consensus of the "watchdogs" who try to protect the public against unsafe investments. The Securities Commissioners of various states assembled in Oklahoma City for the three-day annual convention of the National Association of Security Commissioners.

How to bark or growl loudly enough so that the public will investigate before buying securities and yet permit legitimate enterprise to place its securities without hampering red tape was the high point in the first day's gathering of the security commissioners, who administer laws governing the issue of securities.

"Investors can save the millions of dollars now lost through fraudulent and visionary schemes if they will investigate the issues through their state securities commissioners or recognized and reputable houses or agencies," Mr. W. P. Collis of the New York Better Business Bureau told the assembly. "The duty of the association is to educate the investor to go to those who know values and who deal ethically."

Forty-two states now have regulatory laws governing sale of securities, which in effect require submission of the issue before permission to sell is granted, it was reported. Four states have antifraud laws with teeth ready to grab operators who cross the line of unfair practices. In two states there is no control.

Security commissioners and investment bankers, honest, ethical and sincere stock brokers have the same objective, "to protect the savings of individuals and the credit facilities of business and government," said Mr. Henry R. Hayes, New York City, vice-president of Stone & Webster and Blodget, engineers.

Progressive development of business and government requires that the public obtain a better understanding of security regulation, adequate laws and capable administration, Mr. Hayes said. He urged standardization of security laws to permit unimpaired flow of credit.

AKRON CARRIES 113 PERSONS ON INITIAL FLIGHT

World's Largest Dirigible Proves Success on125-Mile Test

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 24 (AP)—The name of the U. S. S. Akron was inscribed today at the top of the bright scroll of aviation achievements.

Staffed with the colors of the United States, the new pride of the Navy soared aloft in maiden flight for three hours and 47 minutes yesterday afternoon, and when it descended carried with it the supremacy of lighter-than-air ships.

The flight was the first test for the world's largest dirigible built by the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation for the navy.

Its success was amply evidenced in the chorus of approval from high government officials and technical experts, who went along on the 125-mile flight as observers.

The airship carried 113 men, passengers and crew, a new record for America, and believed to be the greatest passenger list of any airship in the world.

Already the navy is speculating on the manifold cruising possibilities revealed in the initial flight. The Akron has a cruising range of 11,000 miles at 50 knots.

"We expect," said Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, "to learn lessons far beyond those taught by the operations and experiences of the Los Angeles and the Graf Zeppelin because of the designed superiority of the Akron.

"Perhaps there will be trips over the Atlantic, perhaps to far-off lands now inaccessible, and perhaps over the Pacific—to Hawaii, Guam and maybe beyond."

"Truly," summed up the chief of the Naval Bureau of Aeronautics, "with completion of the Akron the United States resumes world leadership in lighter-than-air."

Commanding the Akron was Lieut. Commander Charles E. Rosendahl, former skipper of the Los Angeles and a survivor of the wreck of the Shenandoah, which occurred six years ago not far from the birthplace of the Akron.

Aboard were Mr. Charles F. Adams, secretary of the navy, Rear Admiral Moffett, Mr. David S. Ingalls, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics, and Mr Paul W. Litchfield, president of the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation.

Shortly after 3:30 p. m., to the booming salute of 21 guns, the Akron weighed off. Two hundred thousand land lubbers, dotting surrounding hills, burst into a roar of cheers and sounded the horns of a thousand automobiles.

The colors of the United States snapped in the breeze aft, while from the control car was unfurled the Secretary of the Navy's pennant.

As the ship rose lazily to about 200 feet, the sun burst through the clouds, turning the craft into burnished silver.

Shortly after 5 o'clock it appeared over Cleveland. Immediately, downtown streets were transformed into a mass of humanity as people rushed forth to look. The airship, circling slowly about the 600-foot pinnacle of the terminal tower, skirted the shore of Lake Erie and headed south for Akron again.

At 8:15, in a blaze of lights, she was made snug in her dock, a successful flight recorded on the log.

The Akron, constructed at a cost of $5,375,000, must be flown a total of 75 hours before acceptance by the navy. She is the first dirigible built in the United States after the ill-fated Shenandoah.

Additional flights will be made at once, it was indicated by the navy.

The Akron carried 500 pounds of food, and a dinner was served aboard.

CAR FARES DROP IN HAVANA

HAVANA, Cuba, Sept 24 (AP)—The Hanava Electric Railway Company announced yesterday that, until Dec. 31, street-car checks will be sold at the rate of 25 for $1. The fare has been five cents. The reduction, the announcement said, resulted from the economic depression.

Natives Hold Third of Positions With Government Indian Bureau

(Continued from Page 1)

officer of the bureau. She is now on a leave of absence to work with the Institute of Government Research. The position Mrs. Bronson holds was established under the Rhoads régime. It is her duty to ascertain both industrial needs and opportunities for the thousands of boys and girls who annually leave Indian boarding schools in the eight states under her supervision.

Girl Shows Ability

Mrs. Bronson entered Haskell Institute as a penniless ward of the Government. Her ability soon showed itself and she was granted a scholarship for a four-year course at Mt. Holyoke College, from which she was graduated in 1925. Before she took her present position, she was acting as registrar and placement director at Haskell Institute.

The Indian bureau recently reinstated Mr. Key Wolfe, a Chickasaw, graduate of the University of Oklahoma and former superintendent of public schools in Oklahoma, as supervising principal of the Cheyenne River Reservation and day schools.

Mr. George P. La Vatta, a full blood Shoshone, who showed remarkable ability in persuading his fellow men to go to work when he was connected with the Union Pacific Railroad shops, is today acting as guidance and placement officer with headquarters at Salt Lake City, Utah. Mr. La Vatta establishes contacts with railroad and other industrial officials to learn when jobs are available and visits Indian schools to line up men to fill them.

There are nine Indian superintendents, three of whom are new appointees in the last two years. Mr. Mark L. Burns, Chippewa, was recently promoted from a small superintendency to that of the Consolidated Chippewa agency at Cass Lake, Minn., one of the most important in the service. Mr. E. J. Peacore, Chippewa, was elevated from the principalship to agency superintendency of the Consolidated Ute Agency, Ignacio, Colo. Mr. John E. Balmer, Chippewa, was promoted from chief clerk to superintendent of the Leupp School and Agency. Leupp, Ariz.

Two members of the Owl family, North Carolina Cherokees, have been selected for educational posts. Mr. Frell Owl, a Dartmouth graduate, is principal of the Hayward School, Hayward, Wis., and Mr. Henry Owl, graduate of the University of North Carolina, is a teacher in the junior high school at Rapid City School, S. D.

Two Indian women have recently been named as home economic teachers. They were selected from the top of a list of eligibles. Miss Nettie Goings, a Sioux, is at the Pierre Indian School, S. D., and Miss Cecilia B. Wallace, a Wyandotte, at the Seneca Boarding School, Wyandotte, Okla.

Three of the most responsible secretarial positions recently filled at the Washington office are held by Indians, selected from a list of civil service candidates. Miss Evelyn Pierce, secretary to the director of education, is a Seneca from New York State. Miss Amelia Skye, secretary of the Alaska division, is a Sioux, and Mrs. Charlotte B. Orozco, secretary to the administrative assistant to the commissioner, is a Chippewa. Mr. V. W. McMullen, secretary to Mr. J. Henry Scattergood, assistant commissioner, is part Potawatomie.

SWISS FINANCIERS GIVE POLAND LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland—As the result of a visit of Swiss industrialists and financiers to Poland, a loan has been raised in Switzerland amounting to 70,000,000 Swiss francs, to be used for building purposes in Poland.

The transaction is financed by a special concern that is being formed for this purpose.

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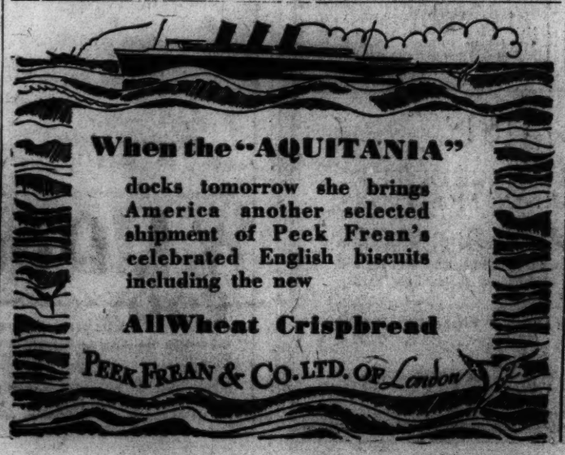
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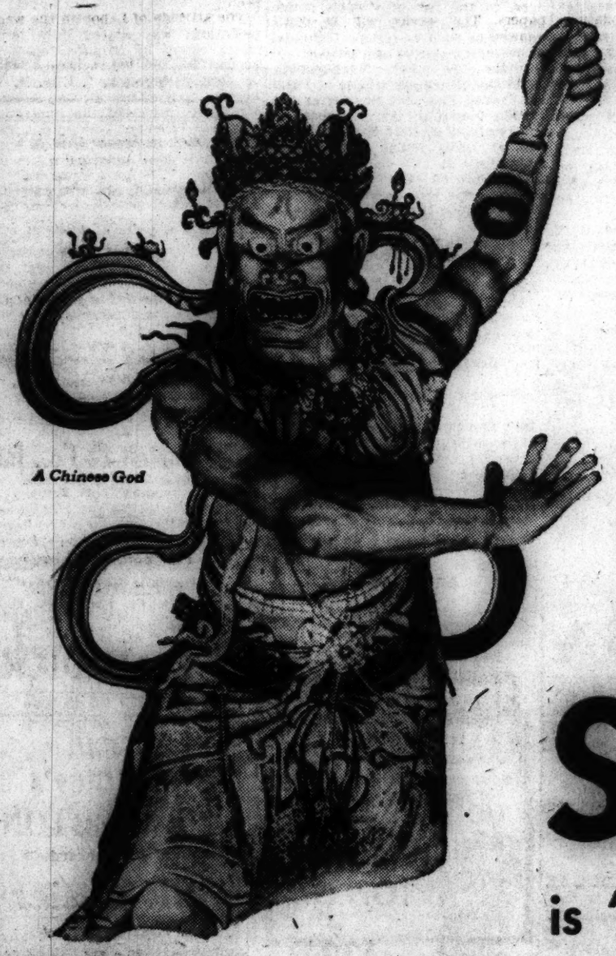
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TRIP IN TURKEY YIELDS WEALTH OF RARE VISTAS

(Continued from Page 1)

ing feat of engineering which the construction of this line constitutes. The Germans have full reason to be proud of this accomplishment.

There is not a moment of boredom through the Taurus. It is a country brimful of history. Perhaps the most striking sight is the "Gateway of Cilicia," the "Keulek Boghaz," a tremendous cleft in the mountains which joins the great ravines on each side of the Taurus Range, used by the Conquerors Semirumis, Xerxes, Darius, Alexander the Great, Harun-al-Rashid, Godfrey de Bouillon and Ibraham Pasha.

The vast fertile country, generously irrigated by the natural flow of water from the snow-capped mountains, reminds one of Switzerland. Yenidji, though only a small village, is nevertheless quite an important place to passengers who are going on to Syria, for it is here that the cook of the restaurant car does his marketing. If one knows the language and carefully watches these provisioning operations, it is not long before one of the secrets of the sleeping car company's profits becomes known; a leg of mutton in Yenidje costs only 2s.

Andana, near the Syrian frontier in the southeast corner of Turkey, has not the prosperous appearance of Angora, and the comparatively few new buildings in the course of construction are mostly destined for foreign residents or commercial enterprises. The population of this district which depends for its existence on cotton, has suffered considerably from the world drop in prices of this commodity.

The writer visited numerous cotton mills where many girls and women are employed and at the visitor's approach all drew their veils. The "tchartchaf" is still common in the interior among the lower classes, but educated women and girls all wear western dress.

Business of all kinds is slack and shops hold stocks bought years ago. The peasant carpet-makers bring in from the neighboring districts beautiful samples of their work but owing to the difficulty of selling them for money they exchange them in shops for tinned foods or silks, satins or cotton for their wives and daughters, or wares for themselves.

Ancient Rites Practiced

Those who can afford it, go out and enjoy the cool evening at the cafés on the banks of the Seihoun. No intoxicating drinks are sold in these cafés of Adana.

Adana is still the preferred district of the Arab population, who have their own settlement on the outskirts of the town. Despite all reforms these Arabs still practice many of their ancient rites.

Exceedingly hospitable, these settlers never tire of showing visitors round their houses and farms and are only too eager to show how they bake their bread in the great mud ovens which are shared by five or six families.

The Soviet commercial agency, which is established in Adana, has become extremely popular among the peasants, for here all kinds of agricultural implements and machinery can be bought on hitherto undreamed-of terms of credit. Machines costing $100 to $150 can be acquired with a first payment of $2.50, while the balance is payable by monthly installments over two or three years.

The Germans have installed electricity in Adana and are under contract to supply current for a long period of years. This concession, however, has not turned out to be at all profitable, for the population of the town does not yet appreciate the convenience of electricity. In pursuance of the ancient customs the shops close at sunset.

Italians Get Concession

The Italian penetration in the Adana and Mersina region is assuming important proportions. The Italians have succeeded in obtaining the concession for the electrification of Mersina. The construction of the long-talked-of port at Mersina is another contract they ardently desire, but there appears to be little chance of this materializing for Angora does not look upon this further extension of Italian activity favorably.

The Turkish peasant is undergoing severe hardship in the world crisis and he is beginning to attempt to lay responsibility at somebody's door. Excessive taxation, and the impossibility of disposing of his crops is making him wonder if all is really as well with his country as the rulers make it out to be.

Owing to the strong hand of the Government the seditious outpourings of certain newspapers financed by the Bolsheviki made little headway here. In fact, Turkey still holds the enviable reputation of being the country less affected by Communism than any other in the world.

Everything turns around the question of the settlement of the public debt, for until this is solved Turkey's credit abroad will remain unredeemed. With the settlement of this vexatious problem, the flotation of a loan for Turkey, which will go far toward the setting of its house in order, will be brought within the realms of possibility and there is every reason to believe that the pourparlers between the Turkish Government and the Ottoman public debt delegates when next resumed will result in an agreement.

EXCHANGE CLUB ELECTS IN TEXAS

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 24 (AP)—Dr. A. A. Jenkins, of Cleveland, was elected president of the National Exchange Club yesterday.

Other officers elected include Mr. John H. Autrey, Dallas; Mr. Walter Hilton, Washington, and Mr. W. H. Beck Jr., Griffin, vice-presidents; Mr. Robert F. Nitsche, Terre Haute, Ind., treasurer; Mr. Harold M. Harter, Toledo, secretary, and Mr. Bert Peasley, Indianapolis, Marshal. The Rev. S. F. Burhans, Hamilton, N. Y., and Mr. J. P. Crandall, Jackson, Mich., were chosen as new directors.

Senate Committee to Study Swope Industrial Proposal

(Continued from Page 1)

Association of Machinists and a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, attacked the Swope proposal as an effort to "vaccinate the business of this country against the industrial democracy which he sees coming." Mr. Wharton added that Mr. Swope "sees further than most of his fellow magnates," but predicts that American workers will never accept his scheme of "benevolent despotism" as a substitute for fair play and free organization.

"His plan," Labor quotes Mr. Wharton as saying, "claims to provide for the free organization of employers in an industry, but it holds down the employees to what is merely a 'company union.' In other words, the boss picks the men who sit on both sides of the table.

"Organized labor will never consent to any scheme which ties the hands of workers and leaves management free. Whether there is ever a 'constitution of industry' or not, American workers will fight for the right of free, unhindered organization to protect themselves by collective bargaining.

"Swope plan or no Swope plan, American workers have a right to organize in free unions and bargain collectively on wages and living conditions. That right must be recognized. Nothing can take its place."

Proposals Are Lauded As Tangible Basis for A Workable Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—The plan for the stabilization of industry and labor proposed by Mr. Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, is notable chiefly for the revolutionary change which it registers in the attitude of big business toward labor, according to economists, social workers and students of industrial relations here.

In banking, manufacturing and legal circles, there is a wide division of opinion regarding it, but in all these quarters it is held that it is a carefully thought out program which affords tangible premises out of which it is confidently believed a workable scheme, satisfactory to labor, industry and capital back of industry will be evolved.

Mr. John F. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, said that the plan was of utmost significance in the fact that men of Mr. Swope's industrial status should undertake practical expression of a solution to the economic problems perplexing the nation.

"In the absence of the detailed proposals offered by Mr. Swope," he said, "I could not with justice indulge in a critical analysis and, thereby, assume the accompanying risk of discouraging unpatriotically an aroused constructive interest whose manifestations are constantly multiplying. We are living in an age of captious criticism, and there are 10,000 people waiting to find fault with something or somebody, to one who is earnestly and sincerely striving to do something sacrificially helpful to the permanent relief of a distressed situation. In the study which I and my associates in the leadership of the National Association of Manufacturers shall diligently give to this plan, we shall look with equal interest for its probable virtues as for its possible defects.

Urges Anti-Trust Law Change

"The plan appears to contemplate a revamping of the anti-trust laws, as well as an extension in other directions of the government's regulatory powers. It is chiefly at these two points where most of the delicacies of our situation cluster. That our economic necessities require some modification of the anti-trust laws seems now to be pretty generally recognized. But just what changes are either practicable or desirable will undoubtedly require more consideration and discussion before a convincing answer can be given. To what extent the Government may assert its leadership, without impairment to our economic structure and conformably with the spirit of our institutions, is another question which excites deep concern."

Mr. E. Kent Hubbard, of Hartford, Conn., president of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, an organization representative of industry, said that Mr. Swope had "blazed a trail in drafting a definite and concrete program of action," but he questioned the degree of federal supervision contemplated.

"If Mr. Swope's proposals for industrial stabilization have done nothing more than focus attention on the 'contributory' plan of social relief," he said, "they would have been significant as confirming the opinion of other industrialists who have wrestled with the problem. Lesser industrial lights have constantly urged that no remedial measures for disability, unemployment and old age could be successful over any appreciable period unless they were set up on an actuarial basis and unless they contemplated some measure of contribution by the intended beneficiaries.

Crystallized Inspirations

"With characteristic modesty, Mr. Swope disclaims any credit for novelty in his proposals. As a matter of fact, he has blazed a trail in crystallising vague aspirations of individuals here and there into a definite and concrete program of action. Although some phases of his plan have been initiated in other minds, no plan of such comprehensive scope has ever before taken form."

Mr. Samuel M. Stone, also of Hartford, a leading New England banker and manufacturer and head of the Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company, questioned the feasibility of the plan for both large and small industries and the inference it carried of more governmental commissions.

"That which is feasible for a corporation the size of General Electric and Westinghouse might be impossible for smaller units endeavoring to grow large under present handicaps," Mr. Stone said. "We shrink from the possibilities of more government commissions or bureaus. Political patronage would likely result in another heavy tax burden. Fear of social legislation should not stampede us into adoption of an alternative program that might make the big bigger and the smaller disappear."

A representative of a large manufacturing concern called the Swope plan as it stands wholly unrepresentative, adding that, out of 210,710 manufacturing plants in the United States, only 15 per cent, or some 31,000, employ more than 50 workers.

"What of the other 179,000 plants?" he asked. "Are they to be left to shift for themselves, or to set up independent policies? I would venture the opinion that it is in these very plants where the greatest degree of stabilization is needed, for the simple reason that they are even more seriously affected in times of stress than the larger ones."

Pacific Coast Shows Interest in Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23—Industrial leaders of the Pacific coast received with much interest the coöperative management-employee plan advanced by Mr. Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, but in most cases refused to comment on its features without a thorough study.

There is general agreement among western industrialists, however, on the salient ideal which Mr. Swope presented to the National Manufacturers' Association in New York on Sept. 16: the necessity for closer coöperation between employer and employee for the stabilization of economic conditions. It is agreed, too, that Mr. Swope's plan deserves the closest scrutiny of every industrial executive who is interested in bettering business.

"The newspaper reports of Mr. Swope's plan are so general that it would be difficult to pass judgment on it until more details are presented," Mr. M. R. Higgins, vice-president of the Zellerbach Paper Company, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "As a rule it is rather difficult to formulate a plan which will cover all industrial conditions. Each has its individual problems."

Unemployment insurance, in Mr. Higgins' estimation, is a highly debatable aid to the economies of a nation. "It is still," he said, "being debated by officials of our largest insurance companies. Many insurance men declare that they do not know how such a plan could be applied."

As to pensions, Mr. Higgins asserted they should be on a voluntary basis. It was Mr. Swope's suggestion that pensions, unemployment insurance, disability insurance and life insurance be made compulsory, and their cost be borne equally by employers and employees, making it possible for employees to change their positions from one company to another without losing their accrued benefits, or to receive their accrued benefits if going into busines for themselves.

Mr. Swope proposed that industry be stabilized through the compulsory formation of trade associations in virtually every business. Such groups would have broad powers, seeking to coördinate production and consumption by controlling each industry's output "on a broader, more intelligent basis, thus tending to regularize employment." Mr. Higgins pointed out that such associations, to be effective, could not be formed under present anti-trust laws, which now effectively prevent production control.

STIMSON NOTES MARKED DROP IN IMMIGRATION

Estimates 146,000 Falling Off From Normal Quota

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—Some 146,000 aliens who normally would have emigrated to the United States in the fiscal year just closed, were excluded by tighter visé restrictions, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, declared in a formal statement to President Hoover today.

"This result," he declared, "has been accomplished through the enforcement of existing provisions of the law."

Mr. Stimson's statement was a comprehensive summary of the whole vast change in immigration into the United States which was brought about by executive fiat since the depression began in America. He said in part:

"The decrease in immigration was accomplished principally during the concluding nine months of the fiscal year following the release of your announcement of Sept. 8. During the period mentioned, the underissue of the quota amounted to 94 per cent for aliens not entitled to preference under the law and to 88 per cent for all quota immigrants.

"During the entire 12 months' period, ended June 30, 1931, only 48,528 quota immigration visas were issued, as compared with the total annual quotas of 153,714. These figures represent an underissue for the entire year of over 68 per cent of the available quota numbers.

"In addition to the reduction of quota immigration into the United States during the past fiscal year, the immigration of aliens not subject to quota limitations also showed marked decrease. A total of 45,999 nonquota immigration visas were issued during the fiscal year, as compared with 107,469 similar visas issued during the previous year. These figures represent a decline of 57.2 per cent in the number of nonquota immigrants who received visas. This reduction occurred primarily in the number of aliens who applied for nonquota status as natives of certain countries in the Western Hemisphere and as former residents of the United States.

"The number of nonquota immigration visas issued to natives of nonquota countries which comprise most of the countries of the Western Hemisphere, during the period mentioned, amounted to 19,215, representing a decrease of over 65 per cent as compared with 62,441, the number of similar visas issued during the previous year."

He explained that a total of 34,342 quota and nonquota immigration visas were issued to near relatives of American citizens and of alien residents of the United States.

He added that the number of petitions filed by citizens to establish nonquota status or preference status within the quota on behalf of alien relatives declined from 31,057, to 19,882, "indicating a recognition on the part of citizens having alien relatives abroad of the effect of adverse economic conditions in this country."

Autogiro Proves Independent Status

CAPE HENRY, Va., Sept. 24 (AP)—The navy yesterday proved that an autogiro can descend on the deck of an airplane carrier and taxi about the runway independent of a landing crew.

With Lieut. Melville, pride of the Hampton Roads naval air station experimental division, as the pilot, and Capt. Kenneth Whiting, commandant of the station as a passenger, an autogiro was nestled on the deck of the aircraft carrier, Langley, off the Virginia Capes this afternoon without difficulty. The performance was repeated three times.

To demonstrate the flying machine's independence of a landing crew, the ship was taxied about the deck and jockeyed into a taking off position.

URUGUAY ADOPTS OIL LAW

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Sept. 24 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies has adopted a law giving the Government ownership and operation rights in existing oil fields or those hereafter discovered.

OUTPUT CONTROL CALLED WAY TO ASSIST LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 24—Reserves for unemployment, a 30-hour week and controlled production were remedies for the business slump presented by various speakers Wednesday before the International Association of Public Employment Services meeting here.

Because the cost of labor is a big factor in establishing values of commodities, and an excess of labor means a depreciation in all values, Mr. C. V. Gough of Akron, Ohio, advocated a reduction in hours for labor for the benefit of both employer and employee. He believed a 30-hour week a safe basis at present, but stated that relief would not immediately follow such action. He suggested legislation and public sentiment as a means to this end.

Dr. William Leiserson of Antioch College deplored the recently announced wage cuts, and all reductions which take from wage earners to maintain earnings on capital.

An example of production regulated so that wage earners are given the security of steady employment was given in the Procter & Gamble Company's guaranteed employment plan by Mr. R. R. Deupre, president. This plan sets up an even production schedule over a year based on estimates of sales for that year.

Mr. Deupre felt that all businesses could take some steps to plan their production and that such foresight, which requires a thorough knowledge of one's business, would aid in improving the condition of every firm that tried it. He favored legislation permitting industry as a whole to regulate production.

Air Mail Gets Better Treatment Than on First Flight 20 Years Ago

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 24 (AP)—The twentieth anniversary of the first air-mail flight was commemorated here yesterday.

Mr. Frank H. Hitchcock, then Postmaster-General of the United States and now a newspaper publisher of Tucson, Ariz., and Mr. Earle Ovington, Santa Barbara, Calif., the pioneer in carrying the mails aloft, were the central figures in the ceremonies.

As they gathered on a field at Nassau Boulevard, Long Island, N. Y., on Sept. 23, 1911, to dispatch the first air mail, so they met again, this time at United Airport, to commemorate 20 years of air progress.

Mr. Ovington took the controls of a trimotored monoplane, bearing eight passengers and 300 pounds of mail, and departed over the air-mail route to Phoenix and Tucson, Ariz.

In 1911, Mr. Ovington flew a distance of nine miles from "Aeroplane Station No. 1, Garden City Estates, N. Y.," to the Mineola Post Office, with 50 pounds of mail in his lap.

"We'll treat this mail right this time," said Mr. Ovington, who appeared in the helmet he wore on the first flight. "I couldn't land at Mineola the first time so I tossed the mail out and it scattered all over the ground."

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JEW COLONISTS LEARN FARMING IN SOVIET STYLE

Tradesmen, Artisans and Religious Students Become Peasants

COLLECTIVE FARM SERIES.
Sixth of seven articles

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SIMFEROPOL, Crimea — Broad, rolling steppe land, mostly devoid of trees. Here and there little clusters of gabled houses with red roofs. In the surrounding fields groups of men and women feeding grain into the insatiable maw of the threshing machine.

Such is the general physical aspect of the Jewish farm colonies in the Crimea on a hot August day. Visiting half a dozen of the settlements and talking with the people, former tradesmen, artisans, religious students, now transformed into peasants, I found some features that seemed more or less the same in all the colonies, along with others in which there was considerable variation.

Naturally, the oldest settlements, those which dated back to 1924 or 1925, seemed to be the most comfortable. Here there had been time to develop gardens, raise chickens, become accustomed to farm conditions.

Comparison of Progress

On the other hand, some of the new colonists, who had arrived this summer, were living under very hard conditions, housed in crowded squalid barracks while their houses were being erected, and subsisting largely on black bread and cabbage or beet soup.

One such group, which was organized in a collective farm named after the Premier, Mr. M. V. Molotov, seemed especially ragged and poverty-stricken; as they crowded around to talk with a stranger one wondered whether these town-dwellers of miscellaneous trades and occupations could ever adjust themselves to agriculture.

Yet the older colonies seemed to furnish a satisfactory answer to this question. Engaged in various forms of agriculture, grain and fruit raising, stock-breeding, dairying and poultry farming, the settlers seemed to do as well as the neighboring Russian and Tartar peasants who had been tilling the soil for generations. The best Crimean farmers, by general agreement, were the Germans.

The mechanized type of farming that prevails in the colonies has probably helped the Jews to adjust themselves more quickly to the new occupation. It has been easier for people with a city background and in some cases with a certain knowledge of tools and machinery to learn tractor driving and the operation of large machines than it might have been to master the old-fashioned forms of farming. Moreover, the agronomes who are in the service of the Joint Distribution Committee give constant, careful and thorough instruction to the colonists.

Tractor Stations Available

Four special machine-tractor stations (central state institutions from which tractors and machines are sent out to cultivate the surrounding land) serve the colonies exclusively, taking a quarter of the crop in exchange for their services, while the settlers share the services of eight other such stations with peasants of other nationalities.

There are two agricultural schools which give general agricultural training to the younger colonists and also train agronomes. There are about 50 elementary schools in the Yiddish language in the colonies.

The visitor is struck by the genuinely peasant types which have developed among those colonists who have behind them a few years of country living. Some of the sturdy, athletic-looking girls who were pitching hay or riding about on tractors might well have been born and raised on farms.

AUTO-GRAPHS

SIGNS of improvements and changes in motorcars, perhaps within the next year, which will be more revolutionary than free wheeling, are predicted by Mr. C. C. Hanch, general manager of the National Association of Finance Companies. Radical improvements, he believes, will be the magnet by which the motor industry hopes to draw the buying public into the salesrooms.

Beyond the Motor Horizon

Mr. Hanch is convinced that the public has money jingling in its pockets. Plenty of capital was allowed to trickle into the used car market this year. The sales were heavy in that department. In the expert's opinion, something must be done to bring the public inside the new car show windows, and a radically changed car, he believes, will do it. The immediate advances Mr. Hanch anticipates are summed up thus:

Radical transmission changes which may provide automatic gear shifting and perhaps the elimination of the shift lever and clutch pedals; new body designs aimed to reduce wind resistance; increased use of nonshatterable glass in all windows; vibrationless motors attained through improved mounting; better spring suspensions, and general improvements in riding comfort.

* * *

In pre-war days, the humming of four musical notes with a significant shaking of the head was sufficient for a resident in Unter den Linden to tell his neighbor that the Kaiser was coming. This practice was an outgrowth of the use of musical horns attached to motorcars owned by the former Kaiser. No other vehicle was permitted to carry them. They were distinctive. The country folk soon learned the notes by heart, and finally attached the significant expression "The Kaiser Is Coming" to fit the music. This, it is said, was the origin of the musical horns which are now heard frequently on the streets of every motorized nation.

The Kaiser Is Coming!

* * *

Motor bandits—beware! The "concertina," or wire barricade, is to be used in Britain to entangle the road thief. It is an ingenious device of the British Army, capable of stretching its tentaclelike arms about a fleeing automobile, winding itself about the steering gear and working its way into the brake drums and around the axles. By way of completing the job, it jams the entire mechanism of the vehicle. All this without doing any particular damage to the machine itself, which can easily be put back into good working condition.

A Jolt to the Bandit

Simple? In design—yes. It consists of no more than a loose coil of wire about four feet in diameter, weighing less than 50 pounds. It will stretch 60 feet. This wire stretched across the road will halt anything, tractors included. In its flexibility lies its success as a police accessory.

* * *

Shop? Everyone does. Take your car? Certainly. Live in England? Yes. Then your car is automatically a commercial vehicle and you are liable to pay a higher rate of taxation than the private motorist, that is, the one who does not take his meat, butter, fruit and eggs home in his automobile.

A Tax On Shopping?

This is the interpretation of a motor vehicle law on taxation recently rendered by a magistrate of Cardiff, south Wales. The Automobile Association is appealing the decision. Will other magistrates follow suit? Presumably not. If they did, nearly every British motorist would be haled into court. So—the decision rates only as one of the many unique situations which frequently work their way into the motor field of discussion.

* * *

"Main Street of the South," running from Washington to Atlanta in a direct line, is being neglected by tourists who do not know its advantages and improved surfaces, according to the Piedmont Highway Association. This route, known as U. S. Highway No. 29, offers the tourist a direct line to Atlanta with excellent traffic regulation, the association points out. In addition, the motorist will view a picture of the commercial and industrial life of the South interspersed with locations of historical significance.

Main Street of the South

"Main Street of the South" acquires its name by location. It winds through the center of Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, along which lies about 75 per cent of the wealth-producing businesses of the southern states. That the highway has been little used is traced to the fact that at the upper end in Virginia the routes to the west and east were formerly well developed, while the central route has only recently been improved.

Indians used the central route when it was merely a buffalo trail. It has shaken with the rumble of ox-drawn carts, the rhythmical beat of hoofs and the marching feet of Lord Cornwallis's redcoats. Many of the great battles of the Revolution were fought along the road.

* * *

America's twenty-seventh Automobile Salon, participated in by high-priced chassis and custom-built coachwork manufacturers, has announced the customary four stagings for the coming season to take place as follows: New York, Commodore Hotel, Nov. 2-Dec. 5; Chicago, Hotel Drake, Jan. 30-Feb. 6; Los Angeles, Hotel Biltmore, Feb. 13-20; San Francisco, Palace Hotel, Feb. 27-March 5. In New York and Chicago, this veteran display will be held under auspices of the Automobile Merchants Association of New York and the Chicago Automobile Dealers' Association, respectively, a new arrangement which is sanctioned officially by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

Salon Opens Nov. 29-Dec. 5

Duck Shortage Laid To American Guns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—Responsibility for the threatened extinction of wild ducks has been placed with the United States by recent editorials and addresses in Alberta dealing with the slaughter of these birds in the swamps of the United States.

Mr. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, stated recently that unless arrangements for winter feeding of ducks can be made in Canada, where the birds could remain in sanctuaries and forget their migratory instincts, the conservation of the wild fowl is largely a matter for the United States authorities. As the wild fowl are slaughtered in states where shooting is allowed through the winter months, the birds cannot return to Canada in the spring to raise young.

Mr. Hoadley said that 30,000,000 ducks constitute the annual toll taken by American hunters and stated that it was useless for Alberta to restrict the duck season to one month with a small bag limit, as has been done this year, when the birds are slain in countless thousands as they migrate to the south.

MEXICO NAMES ENVOY

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 23 (By U. P.)—Señor Miguel Yepes Solorzano, an engineer, has been appointed Mexican Minister to Honduras, it was announced yesterday. He will depart for Tegucigalpa this week.

If Huge Bear Rushes Toward You He May Just Be Heading Home

Canadian National Railways

Grizzlies and Kadiaks Are Polite but Dislike to Be Disturbed While Fishing, Finley Finds After Years in West

By COURTLAND HOLDOM
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—When Kadiak and grizzly bears go fishing they dislike intensely to be disturbed.

They are as intent upon their work as a sales manager in conference with his staff, and intruders are no more welcome than a silk socks peddler.

But are they dangerous? No more than the busy executive. If one is polite, and willing to recognize preoccupation, they are not. If one is persistent, and pushes boldly past the secretary—or the warning growl—he may in either case expect serious consequences.

The fact is that bears are not the formidable creatures which hunters and some writers have pictured. Not, at least, according to Mr. William L. Finley, who has spent more than 30 years in the West studying and photographing wild animals.

Mr. Finley returned recently to his home at Jennings Lodge, Ore., from a summer in Alaska, spent to a considerable extent in studying at close range the habits of bears. During his spare time he approached as closely as he could, for photographic purposes, the activities of whales and glaciers.

Not much is known about bear nature, Mr. Finley believes, and much of current beliefs concerning it is misleading. Most information along this line has come from hunters, and they, of all people, are probably least qualified to interpret aright the motives behind the small amount of bear life which they see.

The hunter, Mr. Finley points out, goes out to make a kill. When he finds a bear he does not wait to study that animal's actions, but shoots him at the first opportunity. The wounded grizzly may then rush toward the hunter, who returns feeling a hero, with a hide and a story of having been "charged" by a dangerous brute.

But the naturalist who wishes only to study and photograph bears learns vastly different things concerning these huge denizens of the back woods. A bear, Mr. Finley has found, is generally disinclined to "charge" a human being. He is, in fact, extremely desirous of avoiding human scent, and even the largest Kadiak bear—and he is the world's largest carnivore—will make off into the woods if the wind carries to him the message of a man's presence.

King of the Forest

If he sees a man whom he does not smell, however, the average big bear will stand his ground. He is king of the forest, and accustomed to all other creatures yielding at his approach. If he is busy—fishing, for instance—he may be observed quite openly. But if his right of way is openly challenged, or one attempts to "shoo" him away, he will yield with the utmost reluctance, if at all.

But by nature he is not vicious. There are, however, many bears who have had sad experiences with humans, who have been hunted and possibly shot, or have escaped with difficulty after being cornered; and these may bear a grudge against mankind. Being large and powerful animals, it is not beyond reason that they may now and then maul the injudicious hunter or camper who fails to recognize their dignity and give them a wide berth.

But the vicious "charge" of the bear, made famous by many a hunter and novelist, is, according to Mr. Finley, largely fictitious. His own observations have brought to light several explanations of why a bear may run toward a man without any intention of injuring him.

"When a hunter shoots at a bear," he told this correspondent, "whether or not he is hit, the bear does not generally know from what direction he has been attacked. His natural inclination is to run for home, and it may just as easily happen that 'home' lies behind the hunter as in any other direction. In such a case the bear rushes toward the man. Both are badly frightened.

"Charge" Goes Past

"When I was in Alaska six years ago my wife and I were out with a camera to study bears. We came upon a ridge down which a bear had recently traveled in search of food. We unwittingly intercepted his path, and when he saw us he rushed toward us. It was not a pleasant moment, for we were unarmed, and it certainly appeared that we were being 'charged.' But the bear rushed right past us and on up the trail he had used in coming down the ridge." Simple curiosity may also cause a bear to run toward one.

Working patiently in "blinds" such as are used in photographing birds, Mr. Finley, this past summer, secured motion pictures of upward of a score of Kadiak and grizzly bears fishing. He was able to observe and photograph them as close as 20 feet, and disproved at least one theory of their fishing methods.

"It is generally believed," he said, "that bears stand beside a stream and reach quickly down with a paw, like a cat, to swish a fish out upon the bank. Their actual methods are quite different. Again and again I saw them plunge with a great splash into some deep pool, where salmon were swarming, and drive the fish out into the shallows. Then they would scramble into the shallows themselves and quickly plant a paw upon a fish. Invariably they would then retire with their catch to a secluded nook in the brush for their banquet.

"It was interesting to observe the differences in method between the young bears and the veterans. The youngsters would frequently try to catch two or three fish which they had driven out into the shallows, while the old bears, taught by long experience, invariably kept their eyes upon a single fish, and as invariably caught him."

But while bears are not the vicious creatures they are sometimes pictured, Mr. Finley would not encourage familiarity with them. Especially is this true in national parks, where bears have become accustomed to the proximity of men, and are not so inclined to flee from them. If treated with decent respect, however, he believes they are not to be feared. No animal of their size and strength should be approached flippantly, he feels.

Speaking of size, Mr. Finley was particularly fortunate this summer in observing a group of whales. Not only did these "blow" and "sound" in their accustomed manner, but two of them, in playful mood, leapt and played about the surface for some time, more than once clearing the water completely.

Wishing to photograph icebergs in the act of separation from their parent glaciers, Mr. Finley witnessed a scene of mass production, when the entire face fell off a glacier. The giant waves resulting would have swamped his craft had not a number of rocks and small islands intervened to break their force. But when a berg the size of an office building suddenly popped up beside him and turned on its side, freshly separated from submarine glacial ice, he and his party felt they had found thrills enough, and lost no time in sailing away.

COMMUNICATION MERGER UNITES R. C. A. AND W. U.

Plan Intended to Expedite Delivery of Messages in in Many Countries

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—A service merger between the Western Union Telegraph Company and R. C. A. Communications, Inc., under which the telegraph, cable and wireless message delivery and collection facilities of the two corporations are to be coördinated, was announced at the Western Union general offices here yesterday.

The arrangement, it was said, will greatly strengthen both services and add to the speed with which communication may be obtained with all points which are not already served by both companies in the United States and 30 other countries.

Under this arrangement, R. C. A. Communications, Inc., which controls the wireless telegraphy service of the Radio Corporation of America, gains the use of terminal facilities for the collection and distribution of its traffic through all Western Union land lines and 25,000 branch offices.

On the other hand, Western Union, which maintains 10 high capacity cables across the Atlantic, gains many foreign offices of R. C. A. Communications, Inc., in countries where there are no cable terminal, and supplements its regular cable service by connections with Europe, Africa, Central and South America and the West Indies.

R. C. A. Communications, Inc., several years ago attempted a merger with the International Telephone & Telegraph Company, linked to the Mackay-controlled Postal Telegraph Company, principal commercial rival of Western Union. This merger was brought about with the help of J. P. Morgan & Co., but was abandoned two years later because of the federal antitrust laws forbidding a physical merger.

"Hereafter all incoming messages over the Radio Corporation's network of wireless circuits will be turned over to Western Union for delivery, except those points served by the Radio Corporation's own offices," the announcement states. "These points are New York, Boston, Washington and San Francisco where the radio company will continue to handle its own messages. Correspondingly, Western Union offices, except at the four places mentioned, will be available for the acceptance of outgoing radiograms via RCA."

While competition will be maintained in the four large cities mentioned, it was assured that there was virtually no competition at other points to eliminate.

CANADIAN UNION DISBANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Objecting to the amount of dues they were paying to their international union, with headquarters in the United States, the entire membership of a local and an international union of operating and stationary engineers, have agreed to disband and join the Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers, a national union affiliated with the all-Canadian Congress of Labor.

Ontario to Take Action Against Movie Combines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Sept. 24—The prosecution of motion picture corporations under the combine act by Ontario, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia will be undertaken, according to the Attorney-General of Ontario, following a study of the Peter White report.

Separate proceedings may be instituted by the Province of Quebec. The Attorney-General has not announced whether the Government will prosecute corporations or individuals or both. Mr. R. H. Grier, K. C., who is retained by the Ontario Government, states that Ontario may institute proceedings both against corporations and individuals. The parties in the alleged combine in the Peter White report are divided into producers, exhibitors and distributors. Speaking on the investigation, the Attorney-General states that Mr. White, commissioner, has found that there was a combine and stated this specifically.

The history of the investigation into the alleged combine in the motion picture industry of Canada commenced Sept. 28, 1930, when Mr. Peter White, K. C., was appointed to make an investigation under the Combine Investigation Act. After hearing evidence, the commissioner made his report on April 30, 1931. His finding was that a combine existed in the motion picture industry of Canada and had existed at least since 1928. The Famous Players Corporation of Canada and correlated companies were named as parties to alleged breach of the act. Action will be brought before the assizes on Oct. 5.

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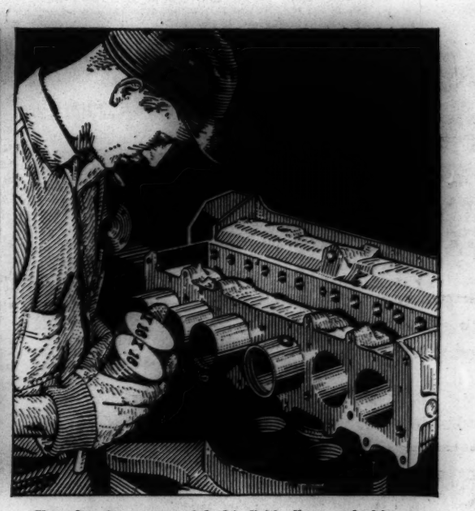
To achieve perfect fly-wheel balance, Chevrolet utilizes a special micrometer to hold every inch of the fly-wheel to uniform thickness.

Chevrolet connecting rods are matched in sets of six to within one-quarter ounce, and are individually fitted by hand to the crankshaft. Bearings are of Babbitt metal cast into the rods under heavy air pressure and at 300 degrees Fahrenheit.



Chevrolet pistons are weighed individually, matched in sets of six to within one-half ounce, and fitted by hand to three one-thousandths of an inch clearance. Piston pins are individually tested for size on special micrometer gauges.

CHEVROLET

Countless miles of service, in the hands of several million owners, have established this fact about the Chevrolet Six: You can buy a Chevrolet and *know* you are getting a genuinely good automobile—soundly designed, soundly built, basically and technically *right*.

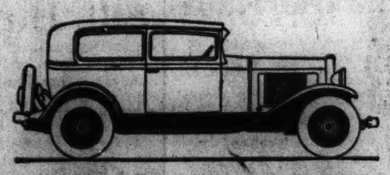
From the selection of raw materials to the completion of the finished product—each process of building, assembling and checking the Chevrolet Six is marked by extreme care and precision. An exhaustive system of test and inspection makes certain that every part meets specified dimensions exactly.

Many of these parts are held to limits of one ten-thousandth of an inch. No manufacturer in the motor car industry uses more care or precision in building and testing than Chevrolet.

Just as every part of the car is soundly built, every feature is soundly designed. In planning the motor, Chevrolet engineers were not content to offer the public anything less than *tried* and *proved* design. They knew that the only satisfactory way to get smooth, flexible power in a car is to use at least six cylinders. So they adopted the six-cylinder engine without compromise. And this is what you get in today's Chevrolet Six.

Important, too, is the fact that Chevrolet mounts the six-cylinder motor rigidly on the frame at three different points. This construction stays fixed and stable throughout the life of the car, and prevents the loosening of connections and other vital parts. Millions of miles of driving have proved the worth of this standard practice.

As a result of this sound designing and sound manufacturing, you can invest in a Chevrolet Six with full confidence of getting a genuinely *good* automobile! Thousands of miles from the day of purchase, you'll be glad you chose a Chevrolet Six.



Illustrated above is the Chevrolet Coach, $545

Twenty beautiful models, at prices ranging from . . . **$475 to $675**

All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan, special equipment extra. Low delivered prices and easy G. M. A. C. terms. Chevrolet Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan.

NEW CHEVROLET SIX

The Great American Value

NICKEL ALLOY HELD ABLE TO SAVE MILLIONS

Predicted Value of New Metal to Electricity Set at $60,000,000

A recently developed magnetic material now on exhibition at the National Metal Exposition at Commonwealth Pier is capable of saving the electrical industry more than $60,000,000 annually in power, according to Dr. T. D. Yensen, manager of the magnetic devision, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company.

Dr. Yensen, who developed the new ferro-nickel alloy, called hipernik, after 10 years of research work, arrived yesterday from Pittsburgh to demonstrate the material at the exposition.

If this new alloy, containing 50 per cent nickel, is used in electrical transformers throughout the country rather than silicon iron, Mr Yensen said, it would reduce the loss of power in the process of transformation by two-thirds.

He explained that the ferro-nickel alloy transforms electrical energy, withholding about two-thirds less power than silicon iron, which is generally used in the cores of transformers today.

Silicon iron, which withholds 2 per cent of the energy, causes the electrical industry a loss of 100,000,000,000 kilowatt hours annually amounting to $100,000,000, Dr. Yensen added.

This new magnetic alloy, however, costs much more than silicon iron, he added, mainly because of the nickel used and the higher cost of manufacture. Yet Dr. Yensen feels that in time this iron-nickel alloy will replace silicon iron for magnetic purposes throughout the country because of its higher permeability and lower percentage of loss.

Prediction that steel houses, such as are now being used in Germany, will come into general use in America was made yesterday by Mr. W. H. Eisenman, secretary of the American Society for Steel Treating, at the Hotel Statler.

These houses, he said, will be fireproof, earthquake-proof, lightning-proof, and will be warmer in winter and cooler in summer than the present stone, wood and brick buildings. He added that these houses may have roofs constructed partially of glass, as well as one or more rooms with glass walls.

The exposition, which continues through tomorrow, has been visited daily by 10,000 persons.

NEW BANKING COURSE OFFERED TO STUDENTS

Stock exchange house operations are to be studied in Boston University's college of business administration, evening division, in a course given especially for employees of stock exchange and investment banking houses, starting tomorrow night. Mr. John J. Cape is the instructor. The course is one of a group of four given along the same lines at the college, the other three scheduled under the titles, "Investment Trusts," "Investment Banking" and "Investment Principles."

In Boston University's college of liberal arts, a variety of courses never given before in this branch are available on the college and extension program. Included among these are "American Municipal Government," "American Government and Politics," "Elements of Radio Communication," and "Paleontology."

CAPTAIN ON BRIDGE RADIOCASTS NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—An innovation in shipboard entertainment has been introduced by Capt. Robert Sunter of the M. V. Manuda, on his Melbourne-to-Cairns (Queensland) route.

The officer, who formerly merely patrolled the bridge, now varies his duty by occasionally halting before the microphone and radiocasting information through amplifiers placed in the public rooms, on the first and second class promenade decks, and in the crew's quarters.

The service has been extended to include a condensed study of coast flora and fauna and the marine life of the waters traversed by the ship. The sighting of a whale is accompanied by a short discourse on the habits of the animal, or should a school of porpoises appear an equally instructive broadcast is given.

Interest is sustained by holding competitions in which the passengers are asked to guess the distance between the ship and a selected island or headland, the correct answer being radiocast shortly afterwards.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Massachusetts Coöperative Bank League: Annual banquet, with music and speaking program, New Ocean House, Swampscott, 6:30.

Quota Club: Dinner meeting, Mrs. Stone's, Framingham; leave Harvard Square about 5:30.

National Metal Exposition, Commonwealth Pier, until 10, through Sept. 25.

National Metal Congress, Hotel Statler and Copley-Plaza Hotel, through Sept. 25.

Theaters

Lyric—"Pinafore," 8:15.
Shubert—"Meet My Sister," 8:15.
Colonial—"The Mikado," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Marriage Incorporated," German film.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Greek Sculpture, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Massachusetts Coöperative Bank League Convention: Meetings, New Ocean House, Swampscott, 9:30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

National Metal Exposition, Commonwealth Pier, 12 to 10 p. m. (last day).

National Metal Congress: Meetings and luncheons, Hotel Statler and Copley-Plaza Hotel, all day.

Hotel Statler: Meeting, Plymouth Motor Car Company, Georgian Room.

Massachusetts Conference of Social Work: Meetings and luncheons, New Ocean House, Swampscott, 9:30 to 4.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily, week days from 10 to 5; Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; chiaroscuro woodcuts. Stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days 9 to 5; Sundays 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions of prints by great masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Mantegna, Dürer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Meryon and Daumier. American water colors, including examples by John Marin, John Whorf, Charles Hopkinson, Marion Monks Chase, Maurice Prendergast, Preston Dickinson, Charles Burchfield and Edward Hopper. French drawings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission fee 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Summer exhibit of paintings miniatures, sculpture and etchings.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Color prints of "English Hunting Countries," by Lionel Edwards. Through month of September.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Drawings by Robert Austin. Through Oct. 5.

Grace Horne's Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Pencil paintings of New Hampshire by John Pratt Whitman. Recent paintings of Brittany by Chester Stevens. Through Oct. 6.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and dry points by Frank W. Benson, Edmund Blampied, Arthur Briscoe and others. Through September.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

ANACONDA PASSES DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—Directors of Anaconda Copper Mining Company today omitted the quarterly dividend of 37½ cents a share.

For 50 years

. . . Hartford men, and women, have known that "it pays to buy our kind"

Fall lines now being shown

HORSFALL'S
93-99 ASYLUM STREET
HARTFORD
Complete Outfitters to Men

Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
Come See Their Style and Feel Their Comfort
The W. B. SIMMONS Corp.
48 PRATT STREET, HARTFORD

NOW SHOWING
A Special Value in
Sport Coats
Trimmed and Untrimmed for Women and Misses
$49.50
STACKPOLE MOORE TRYON COMPANY
IMPORTERS
Paris HARTFORD London

The New Haven Savings Bank
Money Draws Interest From First of Each Month
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY
Present Rate 5 Per Cent
170 Orange St., Corner Court St.

WATKINS'
SO. MANCHESTER, CONN.
FINE FURNITURE
INTERIOR
DECORATIONS

Boston Branch Mayonnaise
The Superior Quality of Our Own Make of Mayonnaise is Recognized in the More Delicious Salads which you can serve.
Try a jar and prove this for yourself
Boston Branch Grocery
L. H. Birch, *Manager*
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

G. Fox & Co.
HARTFORD
Announces a
NEW EASY ELECTRIC WASHER
$69.50
G. FOX & CO.—Sixth Floor

Wise Smith & Co
HARTFORD, CONN.
New $4 Shoes
Are Outstanding in Style and Quality!
Smart Hartford Women Are Selecting This Footwear to Complete Their Autumn Ensembles.

Felicitated by Governor

ELY GREETS NEWSBOY SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS

Newsboy Students Commended by Ely

Mr. Joseph B. Ely, Governor of Massachusetts, extended his congratulations this morning to 11 of the 13 newsboys who won scholarships in the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation competition. He received the group in his office at the State House. Because of college opening dates two boys were unable to attend.

The Governor commended the boys for their good work both in Boston schools and in the streets, where lessons of self-reliance have been learned. One youth in particular, Louis Bonaceto, has not only been able to prepare himself for college but, with the assistance of a brother, has supported a family of 10.

"The records of those boys who have been helped in the past through the Burroughs Foundation show that they can make the grade," said Governor Ely. "One boy in particular holds the record for scholastic attainment at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and others are proving themselves a credit to the Commonwealth. Though they enter college poor in money, they have a wealth of experience and have been able to look after themselves with the assistance of the foundation the first year."

The 13 boys who have been selected as recipients of scholarships are: Jacob Levine, Louis Tobin, Israel Woll, George Hecht, William Fishman, Noel Jackson, David Esselson, Joseph Rues, Louis Katz, William Reardon, John Hurley, Kenneth Pearow and Louis Bonaceto.

GameBrings$21,000 For Relief of Idle

Organized and professional baseball made its contribution to the public fund for assistance to the unemployed when the Boston Braves and the Boston Red Sox played an exhibition game at Braves Field yesterday before 19,363 spectators. About $21,000 was realized for the relief purposes, largely through the influence of Mayor James M. Curley, who directed the publicity and organized the canvass for sale of seats.

Just before the game started officially, Mayor Curley was called from his box in the grandstand to express to the thousands gathered the thanks of the Boston baseball management and the city for the outpouring of spectators and money. The Mayor himself threw the ball to the field when the gong rang for play to begin.

For an hour previous to the game, bands played, the players practiced on the diamond and in the field while auction of autographed balls and relay races of the players furnished interest to the gathering crowds.

CAUTION URGED IN REAL ESTATE LOAN HANDLING

(Continued from Page 1)

cities and towns which have also an excessive tax rate, because there is nothing more injurious than a tax burden caused by a valuation far in excess of real value, plus a tax rate far above the average in the State. We have found that in the case of residential property the small capital of a home owner, especially in two-family houses, is soon wiped out by increases in taxes.

Lack Knowledge

"We feel that one of the greatest difficulties facing banks of the larger cities is their lack of knowledge of the suburban localities in which they have to invest.

"We have seven suggestions for cooperative banks to follow, and we have found them helpful in our policy.

"First, plenty of cash on hand and in the bank; second, good earnings; third, reserve for sudden withdrawals and share loans; fourth, fair dividends to the public; fifth, elimination of bad or doubtful loans; sixth, watch for excessive valuations and taxes by cities and towns; seventh, no bills payable."

Mr. Herbert F. Taylor Jr., treasurer of the Boston Coöperative Bank and president of the league, outlined the coöperative progress of the league since its midwinter meeting, particularly in the matter of legislation when for the first time in the history of Massachusetts banking the three associations representing trust companies, savings banks and coöperative banks united in a discussion of their legislative program previous to the opening of the 1931 General Court.

"This was a forward step in the right direction," Mr. Taylor said, "and if continued may be of immense value in future years. It is about time that we began to think of this depression as having run its course," Mr. Taylor continued "and put in operation some of the lessons learned."

Radio Age Decried For Allowing War

BRUNSWICK, Me., Sept. 24 (AP)—The failure of "an age which has invented and developed the automobile, the radio, the airplane" to "devise means for preventing war and unemployment and unequal distribution of wealth," were cited by Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin College as a "particular challenge" to colleges and universities, in an address before students at the opening chapel exercises today.

"Extravagances and excessive expendtures in fraternity, social, literary and athletic life of the institution must stop," Dr. Sills said. "I do not mean to advocate parsimony or meanness, but like the country at large we have all been spending money recklessly; it is high time to get back to simpler, less extravagant ways."

In introducing the subject of economy, Dr. Sills referred to a 10 per cent cut in all departmental appropriations which the college has made.

New Hampshire Saves on Bridge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 24—Engineers surveying the site at Durham for a bridge across Great Bay, which the Legislature sanctioned at an estimated cost of $1,000,000, have completed the preliminary work and are ready to report to Governor Winant that the project can be put through for $300,000 less than was at first estimated.

If the recommendations of the engineers are adopted, the structure would be erected not far from the present toll bridge separating Dover and Newington.

The saving is effected by contemplating in the new plan a bridge about half the length of one considered by state engineers, and is the outcome of several weeks of study ordered by Governor Winant. Under the new plans there would also be a substantial sum saved in maintenance costs for the bridge and approaches.

Calcutta Run Is Speeded Up

Faster freight service between Calcutta, India, and North Atlantic ports of the United States, is being provided this year according to statistics compiled by the Calcutta-United States conference, made public here today. Steamers of Brocklebank's service provided fast service in that trade during the first six months of this year.

Average steaming time from Calcutta to Boston was improved by one day compared with a year ago, and to New York by two and a half days. The average time of these vessels in steaming the 9700 miles between Calcutta and Boston was 37 days and to New York 40 days.

The Brocklebank has 10 steamers in this trade, with 20 arrivals at Boston and 20 sailings annually.

MOST FISH PRODUCED BY UNITED STATES

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Sept. 22 (AP)—The magnitude of private fishing in the United States was discussed before the annual convention of the American Fisheries Society here yesterday by Mr. M. C. James of Washington, vice-president of the Division of Fish Culture, and Mr. Clarence Birdseye of Gloucester, Mass.

Mr. James said the federal fish hatcheries employed 1744 workers and that the various states had expended more than three million dollars on fish hatcheries. Nearly five million persons purchased fishing licenses last year at an expenditure of almost seven million dollars, Mr. Birdseye said, adding that the United States was the largest fish producing nation in the world.

'MINUTE MEN' PUSH MORATORIUM PLAN

Prompt action by Congress in passing enabling legislation to make the Hoover war-debt moratorium officially in force, is being petitioned widely by branches of the Minute Men of America, Inc., it was announced at the Boston headquarters today.

A town meeting of the Minute Men is scheduled at Lexington tonight, with Mr. Robert P. Trask, chairman of the town Selectmen, as Moderator. Addresses are to be delivered by Mr. Charles F. Hurley, treasurer of Massachusetts; Capt. Francis A. Adams, United States Army Res., M. I., and Mr. Wing Tabor Wetmore, president and founder of the Minute Men of America.

Domino
Largest selling Cane Sugar
On the air Monday nights 9:30 N. Y. City time
"Sweeten with Domino"

Radio Tonight

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Phil Saltman, pianist.
5:15 The Art of Living: talk.
5:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
5:45 Edisonians: Concert Orchestra.
6:00 Captain Bailey's Crew.
6:30 "Old Painter"; time; sports; news.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 Marguerite Porter, soprano.
7:10 WEEI Organist.
7:25 Gruen Answer Man.
7:30 "Cleercoal": popular orchestra; soloists.
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallee's Orchestra; Joe Cook, comedian.
9.00 NBC, Arco Dramatic Musicale: "Tchaikovsky"; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes; "Disappearance of Lady Carfax."
10:00 NBC, Dance Orchestra; Weber and Fields.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 NBC, Jesse Crawford, "Poet of the Organ."
11:30 NBC, Sherbo's Continentals.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:15 p. m.—Baseball scores.
5:17 Talk; organ.
5:45 Agricultural markets.
5:55 The Success Reporter.
6:00 Time; weather; Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 "Nat and Bridget."
8:00 NBC, Dixie Spiritual Singers.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch, "Under the Big Top."
8:30 Blair Cut-Ups Orchestra.
8:45 NBC, "Sisters of the Skillet."
9:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Maxwell House Orchestra; Russ Columbo, baritone.
10:00 A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, director; Frank Parker, tenor.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Princess Ivanova Obolensky; soloists; orchestra.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Reeview; temperature.
11:15 Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.
11:45 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
12:15 a. m.—Times announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 "Melody Parade": ballads.
5:45 Ambassadors Orchestra; Kay Crosby.
6:00 "Concert Cameos": Edward Jardon, tenor.
6:15 "Deep Night": sketch.
6:30 Miss Lee LaMay, "Baritonette."
6:45 Close Friends Club with "Bob" Emery.
7:00 Baseball scores; news; weather.
7:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Band.
8:30 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies": concert orchestra.
8:45 CBS, "Your child," Angelo Patri.
9:00 CBS, "Rhythm Choristers": orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Coty Melody Girl; Welcome Lewis, contralto; Harry Salter's Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Grand Opera Miniature; soloists; mixed quartet; orchestra.
10:00 New England Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 Philco Dance Orchestra; South Sea Islanders.
11:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:15 Organ recital.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organ; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's program.
5:45 Jack Grantville, crooner.
6:00 WHDH Barn Dance.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Evening Musicale.
7:15 Alden Bailey, "Whispering baritone."
7:30 "Cathedral Echoes."
7:45 "Etchings in Music."
8:15 "Songs We Love to Hear"; soloist, violin, organ.
8:30 Time announcement.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

8:00 p. m.—CBS, Asbury Park Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, "Sally Sam, the Sailor."
5:45 CBS, "Meet the Artist"; Harriet Lee, "Miss Radio of 1931."
6:00 CBS, Huston Ray and his orchestra.
6:30 Baseball; news.
6:45 CBS, Bird and Vash, comedy sketch.
7:00 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone; orchestra.
7:15 Limerick programs.
7:20 Talk series.
7:30 Cocoanut Grove Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Negro Spirituals.
8:30 Chemical Society lecture.
8:45 "Knick-Knacks"; Ross and Macomber.
9:00 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
9:30 New England Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
10:15 CBS, The Columbians.
10:30 News flashes.
10:45 CBS, Captivators Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, "Street Singer"; voice and accordion.
11:15 CBS, St. Morits Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Radio Round-Up: Barbara Maurel, contralto; Helen Richards, contralto; Rich's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
8:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—News; recordings; talks.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:15 p. m.—CBS programs.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and cooler tonight; Friday fair and continued cool; gentle to moderate northwest winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and cooler, with light frosts in the north portion tonight; Friday fair and continued cool.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and cooler tonight; Friday fair and continued cool.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds, strong at times over the south portion, diminishing tonight, and fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Sept.24	Max. Sept.23		8 a.m. Sept.24	Max. Sept.23
Atlantic City	72	82	Nantucket	66	76
Bismarck	46	56	New Orleans	80	92
Boston	68	78	New York	68	84
Buffalo	56	74	Norfolk, Va.	72	90
Calgary	38		North Platte	50	62
Charleston	80	86	Philadelphia	72	88
Chicago	64	82	Phoenix, Ariz.	70	98
Cincinnati	64	84	Pittsburgh	62	80
Denver	46	60	Portland, Me.	58	66
Eastport, Me.	52	54	Raleigh	72	90
Hatteras	80	86	St. Louis	60	86
Helena, Mont.	42	48	St. Paul	44	64
Huron, S. D.	44	64	Salt Lake City	44	58
Jacksonville	76	88	San Francisco	58	70
Kansas City	60	80	Santa Fe, N.M.	56	72
Key West	82	84	Seattle	50	68
Los Angeles	60	78	Tampa	76	84
Memphis	74	94	Washington	72	92
Miami, Fla.	80	86	Wichita, Kan.	64	78
Montreal	58	74	Williston	46	62

Honolulu, T. H., Sept. 23, 7 p. m., 78; max. 83

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 10:56 p. m., Friday 11:20 a. m.
Height of tides 9.2 feet, 9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:15 p. m.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. S. T.)

Foes of Prohibition Expend $391,658

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment spent $391,658 between Jan. 1 and Aug. 31.

Receipts were $410,769, as reported to the clerk of the House of Representatives.

During the eight months, the largest contributors and their contributions were:

Mr. John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, $40,000; Mr. R. T. Crane, Jr., Chicago, $30,000; Mr. Irénée A. du Pont, Wilmington, Del., $30,000; Mr. Lamott du Pont, Wilmington, $40,000; Mr. Pierre S. du Pont, Wilmington, $52,500; Mr. Edward S. Harkness, New York, $30,000; Mr. Arthur Curtiss James, New York, $25,000; Mr. Stanley Field, Chicago, $5000; Mr. William S. Knudsen, Detroit, $7000; Pennsylvania Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, Philadelphia, $19,560; Mr. Thomas W. Phillips Jr., Butler, Penna., $7500; Miss Annie B. Jennings, New York, $1100; Mr. Arthur Lyman, Boston, $2500; Miss Edith Van Gerbig, New Canaan, Conn., $1200.

Those contributing $1000 each were Mrs. Mary Brewster Jennings and Mr. Oliver G. Jennings, New York, Mr. Harry C. Black, Baltimore, Mr. De Witt Page, Bristol, Conn., Mr. Charles E. Perkins, Santa Barbara, Calif., and Mr. F. W. Roebling Jr., Trenton, N. J.

Fossils Date Back 200,000,000 Years

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 24 (AP)—Dr. John H. Bradley Jr., professor of geology at the University of Southern California, was back from a field expedition into the Inyo Mountain range today with the announcement that he had found fossils of starfish, 200,000,000 years old—"perhaps the rarest of all invertebrate life ever revealed in a fossil state."

Dr. Bradley said he had gone into the Inyo Range, which forms the east side of Owens Valley in southern California, because of its geologic age. "The expedition has yielded rich fossil remains of marine starfish from several paleozoic systems," he said. "These starfish lived not only before man, but before any backboned animals excepting the fishes. They belonged to a period of which there is no record of land animals or land plants."

Slump Closes Polish Theaters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Every theater in Warsaw, with but one exception, has been closed as a result of the economic crisis.

Not only here, but in the rest of Poland as well most of the theaters have shut down. Attendance had so diminished recently as to make them unprofitable enterprises. Many of the theaters are subsidized by the municipalities and the State, and now Warsaw and other large cities have declared their budgets do not permit them to carry a losing concern this year.

Negotiations have begun with Mr. Ludwik Solski, leading Polish actor, to take over the direction of two of the municipal theaters, and he is considering the matter. Meanwhile the only theater open in Warsaw is one run particularly for the working classes in the Railway Workers' Institute.

COMMISSION STUDIES WAR MEMORIALS

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 23 (AP)—The Massachusetts War Memorial Commission, headed by State Senator Christian Nelson, came here today to inspect the city's Liberty Memorial. The commission has been authorized to erect a memorial to Massachusetts' sons who served in all wars. "We have tentatively decided upon a purely inspirational structure, with reservations that later we may include utilitarian features," Senator Nelson said.

The commission has visited Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Washington, Indianapolis and St. Louis, and will leave for Chicago this afternoon en route home.

HORSEBACK TUNNEL TO LINK TWO PARKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERTON LAKES, Alta.—A tunnel driven through the rock at 7500 feet above sea level will soon be completed, which will link the two great western playgrounds at Glacier National Park in Montana and Waterton Lakes National Park in southern Alberta.

An impassable wall of rock which up to the present has blocked the trail will now be tunneled and will eliminate 10 miles of rough travel for the trail riders who wish to visit both parks. The tunnel will be large enough to accommodate horseback riders.

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South Carolina And Texas Join In Cotton Cuts

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 23 (AP)—Gov. Ibra C. Blackwood signed the South Carolina cotton prohibition bill today.

With the affixing of his signature, it becomes a misdemeanor to plant cotton in South Carolina in 1932. The act contains the proviso that three-fourths of the South's cotton acreage must be affected by similar acts or the South Carolina law will be declared ineffective.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 23—By signing the cotton acreage curtailment bill yesterday, Gov. Ross S. Sterling has acceded to the demand of the farmers of Texas.

It is estimated that cotton production next year and in subsequent years under the new law, if the seasons are normal will be 40 or 50 per cent below that of the average production of the last few years.

So great was this "dirt farmer" influence that it caused many members of the Legislature to support a measure they personally believed to be unwise in its possible economic effects, not only upon the farmers but upon the business interests generally of Texas and the South. This sentiment was voiced by a great number of members of both House and Senate who said that, while they were supporting the bill against their best judgment, they were doing so at the behest of their farmer constituents.

Governor Sterling declared on several occasions that he believed the legislation to be unsound, but that he would sign the bill when it reached him, because it seemed to be what the farmers wanted. Bankers, railroad officials, merchants and men engaged in the industries allied with cotton opposed the measures when they were being considered by the Legislature.

Penalties provided for violation of the law are a minimum fine of $25 an acre up to $100 an acre. Enforcement of the act will be left to the sheriffs of the several counties. Opponents of the law believe that enforcement will be practically impossible unless large corps of inspectors are employed and actual surveys made of each individual farm to determine whether or not the law is being violated.

Whatever the outcome may be the legislation is regarded by many as the greatest victory ever won by the farmers of this State.

NEW JERSEY MAN HEADS DAHLIA GROUP

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—Mr. Warren W. Maytrott of Vineland, N. J., yesterday was elected president of the American Dahlia Society. He succeeds Mr. Thomas Leavitt of Assinnippi, Mass. Vice-presidents re-elected included: Mr. George L. Stillman, Westerly, R. I.; Mr. Charles G. Reed, Lawrence, Mass., and George W. Fraser, Willimantic, Conn.

Mr. William J. Rathgeber of New Haven, Conn., was reelected secretary, and Mabel C. Rathgeber, treasurer. Mr. James Duthie of Oyster Bay, L. I., was appointed assistant treasurer, and Mr. George W. Fraser of Willimantic, Conn., trustee.

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FUND INCREASES IN BANKS HELD SIGN OF REVIVAL

Courses in Management of Money Urged for Colleges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 24—An optimistic view of economic conditions affecting savings banks was taken by Mr. Arthur Guy, state bank commissioner, at the opening session of the fourteenth annual convention of the Savings Bank Association of Massachusetts.

He declared that when the invested funds of savings banks begin to increase, then there will be a definite turn for the better. This has been the barometer in the past, he said, citing the depressions of 1897, 1907, and 1921. He added that at this time, when many institutions are being shaken, not a single savings bank in Massachusetts has failed.

Mr. Francis S. Whittemore of Gardner, president of the association, advised concerted advertising by savings banks.

Dr. Payson Smith, commissioner of education for the Commonwealth, urged that colleges add courses in money management to their curriculum. Antioch College is the only institution which has such a course, he said, adding that all others could well follow its example.

Dr. William Z. Ripley of Harvard University advocated placing interstate utilities as well as railroads under federal control. He cited unrestricted competition of newer forms of transportation as a factor in the present railroad situation. Let these forms of transportation be made common carriers subject to the restrictions that have been wise for the railroads. This means establishment of rate schedules, maintenance of operation schedules, a fair share of taxation, and other burdens that fall to the rail lines."

New Safety Drive For Motorists

Added pressure will be brought against the careless automobile driver during the last three months of the year by Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, in a determined effort to reduce mounting highway casualties.

In a statement issued yesterday, the registrar stressed his desire to rid the highways of the comparative few who operate in such a manner as to be a constant menace to the safety of others. He will mobilize all enforcement agencies at his command in a campaign in which he declares he will have the coöperation of state and local police forces.

He further stressed the fact that he will make every effort to deprive of their driving privileges operators who are guilty of habitual carelessness. As the initial step in his campaign, the registrar has called the 185 inspectors under his command to his office on Sept. 28, when he will issue complete instructions for the period of stringent enforcement of the laws of the road.

GERMAN BANK SUSPENSION

COLOGNE, Ger., Sept. 24 (AP)—Diechmann & Co., a banking firm established in 1858, suspended payments today.

ITALY DENIES PLAN TO DROP GOLD STANDARD

Mussolini Assures That Lira Rate Will Remain Unchanged

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Sept. 24—Report that Italy might abandon its gold standard in view of the British financial crisis and the seeming universal economic depression, has been curtly dismissed by Signor Mussolini, Premier, who has instructed Italian diplomatic representatives abroad to inform the governments to which they are accredited that Italy guarantees there will be no alteration in the rate of the lira as stabilized Dec. 21, 1927.

An official communiqué announcing the Fascist Government's firm determination to maintain the gold basis of the Italian exchange was issued yesterday and has been received with much relief by the general public. Although Italy regards the present crisis as the most serious that has occurred in the world for a long time, there is no alarm as to the outcome.

Italy's stock exchanges have remained open and Italian securities have remained comparatively steady. Steps have been taken to prevent speculation on foreign exchanges, and bear transactions on foreign currencies have been strictly forbidden. Italy is in a position of not having very great investments abroad or of having to meet short-term credit engagements, so it expects to come through the present crisis without much difficulty, as it did the recent German crisis.

It is, however, anticipated in banking circles that Italy will be compelled to raise its bank rate, which has remained unchanged at 5½ per cent since June, 1930. The total gold reserve of the Bank of Italy is 8,837,000,000 lira and the coverage of the total of sight liabilities is about 60 per cent, or nearly 20 per cent above the minimum required by law.

Moreover, Italy's trade balance is steadily improving and not only has the trade deficit been greatly reduced, but returns for August show that for the first time in many months equilibrium has been obtained between Italy's imports and exports.

Silver Campaign Days Recalled by New Move For Change in Standard

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 24—Recollections of the days when William Jennings Bryan campaigned for free silver, have been aroused by the marked revival of interest here in the silver question culminating in the formation of a special committee of the International Chamber of Commerce which met here today, and the launching of the new Silver Association of Britain, reported yesterday.

The committee is meeting behind closed doors. But it is well known that the object of its deliberations is to see how the chamber's oft-expressed desire for an international conference on silver can be implemented. It is recognized that chambers of commerce themselves cannot put silver back alongside gold in the world's currency system. Only governments and central banks can do that.

Chambers of Commerce, however, can give expression to growing belief here that somehow the two metals have got to be harnessed together again, as the basis of the world's monetary systems, as they were in the United States from 1792 almost to the end of the nineteenth century, and in France from 1803 to 1867.

Side by side with orthodox bimetallists of the Bryan school, is a new group which urges displacing the gold standard with a silver-gold alloy standard, the electrum used for coins in Asia Minor 3000 years ago, until King Croesus of Lydia introduced the gold standard. The proposal is that central banks should be required by law to transform their gold reserves into electrum reserves. The ratio of gold to silver would be fixed, either by arrangement between the banks themselves or by international agreement, just as the degree of the fineness of monetary gold is fixed today.

It is this group's aim to increase the price of silver, which has fallen from 37d. an ounce in 1921 to 2s. in 1929 and 13d. today. The result of this decline, they say, has been to decrease by 50 per cent the purchasing power in China, India and other Oriental countries, where silver has from time immemorial been the chief store of value. They believe the restoration of purchasing power in these countries is essential to lift the manufacturing countries from their troubles.

Just how much silver has depreciated is shown by the fact that though annual production remained more or less constant around 250,000 ounces, yet the value in terms of gold, has fallen in the last 10 years from the highest figure, £40,000,000, to less than £14,000,000. Today the price of silver is about one-seventieth of that of gold. Yet for more than 400 years silver production has followed in close relation to gold production, at about 16 ounces of silver to one of gold.

In the last decade this has been reduced to 12 to 1. Bimetallists want to establish a ratio between the two metals so the price of silver would stabilize around 3s. an ounce. Meanwhile a silver pool would be established to take over the considerable floating supply already on the world market owing partly to a fall in the annual consumption of the past few years, and partly to liquidation by the Government of India of its surplus stocks as a result of its adopting the gold standard in 1927.

It is estimated this would cost £25,000,000. Although reintroduction of bimetallism would be a lengthy matter, the pool could be established at once. American producers and the Government of India are being urged to take the initiative to convene a conference with a view to controlling and marketing the silver output of the world. At present the Government of India's stock, approximating 400,000,000 ounces, hangs over the market and keeps silver at a level uneconomic both for India and China. Hitherto the governments, though most of them have stressed their willingness to cooperate in an international plan for raising the price of silver have refused to take the initiative in calling the conference.

It is believed here, however, that reluctance is gradually turning to eagerness. Indeed it is stated on good authority the Bank of England desires the conference. It will be a dramatic reversal of history if the lost cause of Bryan, championed with so much enthusiasm in 1896, is won in 1932.

Book Publishers Take Over Firm

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—The Cosmopolitan Book Corporation, inclusive of its contracts with authors for current and future publication, was today taken over by the publishing firm of Farrar & Rinehart, following announcement of the purchase last night by Mr. Stanley M. Rinehart Jr., president.

The Cosmopolitan Corporation, a William Randolph Hearst subsidiary, was established in 1914 as the Hearst International Library Company, changing to its later title in 1919. Although its original policy was to publish only a few prominent and widely selling authors, this was expanded in 1930 under the editorship of Mr. Saul Flaum, and the company became one of the leaders in the publishing field.

Mr. Rinehart said that, in adding Cosmopolitan authors to its own list, his company aimed to "intensify" its publishing rather than to increase the number of its books, but that it would "still highly regard the young and promising writer and try to help him."

The firm of Farrar & Rinehart was established in 1929 by Mr. Rinehart, his brother, Mr. Frederick R. Rinehart, and Mr. John Farrar, one-time editor of the Bookman. All were previously associated with Doubleday, Doran & Co.

Signing Relief Bill Ends Albany Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 24—Signing of the main unemployment relief bills by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt yesterday completed the work of the special session of the Legislature. The measures included the Dunnigan bill, providing a 50 per cent increase in the income tax levied on 1931 incomes, but not payable until Oct. 1, 1932.

This is additional to the regular 1931 state income tax, payable next April 1. The tax increase is calculated to produce $20,000,000 for relief purposes, which will be drawn against during the ensuing year through short-term notes issued by the State Comptroller.

The Wicks bill, reporting the compromise between the Governor and the Republican leaders on the manner of utilizing the fund, provides for a three-member relief administration with broad supervisory powers. The Governor is endeavoring to complete the personnel of the administration this week.

While the New York City charter forbids direct relief to citizens, it is believed the local administration, acting under the Home Rule Act, can authorize direct relief through the Board of Aldermen, thus taking advantage of the Wicks law provisions.

Alcohol Permits Increase by 19,453

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—There were in force at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 177,881 permits, held by individuals or firms, allowing them to manufacture, sell, use or prescribe liquor, Mr. James M. Doran, commissioner of industrial alcohol, announced today in connection with a booklet published to explain permit procedure.

The latest figure, an increase of 19,453 permits over the last fiscal year, was boosted by the establishment of the new "T" permit class for professional groups including dentists, veterinarians, etc., it was explained. More than 5000 manufacturers now holding industrial alcohol permits have an aggregate output of lawful products valued at several billion dollars a year.

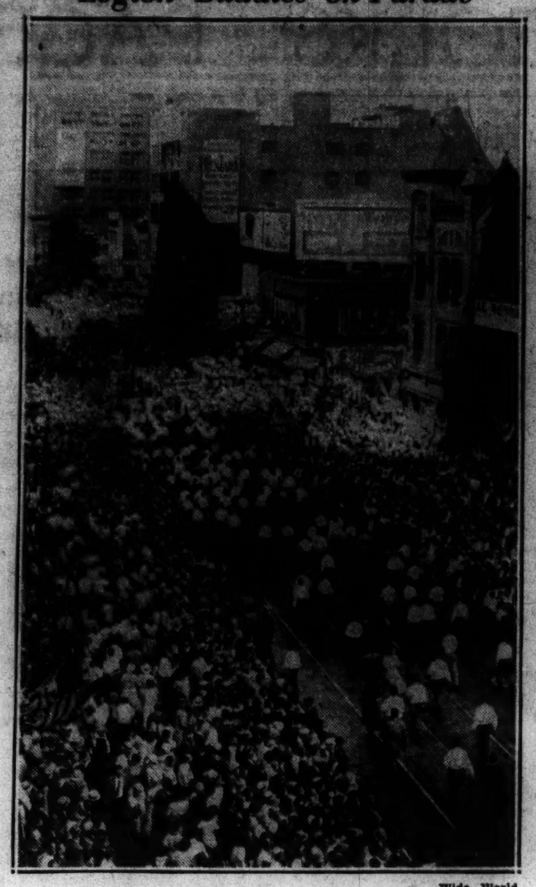
The booklet just issued by the bureau of industrial alcohol calls attention to the enormous task of the Government in protecting the public's interest in controlling alcohol for lawful uses.

MEXICAN DELEGATES NAMED FOR PARLEY

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 24 (By U. P.). Appointment of the Mexican delegation to the Fourth Pan-American Commercial Conference at Washington was announced by Señor Genaro Estrada, Foreign Secretary, yesterday. Some members of the delegation plan to sail from Vera Cruz Friday for Washington.

The delegation will be headed by Señor Jesus Silva Herzog, former Mexican Minister to Russia, now president of the Mexican National Railways. Other members are Señor Daniel Cosio Villegas, head of the Tariff Department; Señor Alfredo Colin, expert of the Communications Department; Señor Hermilio Casares, Commercial Agent for Mexico at New York.

Legion 'Buddies' on Parade



Wide World

DETROIT THRONGS WATCH COLORFUL PAGEANT

LEGION FAVORS VOTE OF STATES ON PROHIBITION

(Continued from Page 1)

mittee approving the proposition of urging President Hoover to declare that a national emergency exists, and to proceed under the National Defense Act to set up a nonpartisan council, "with war-time power to bring order out of chaos." The proposal was sponsored by Mr. Howard A. Coffin of Detroit, who was a member of President Wilson's Council of National Defense.

The convention yesterday proceeded in a quiet manner to clear the stage for today's contests. The delegates approved the Americanization committee's demand for more restrictions on immigration, the curbing of Communism, and registration and deportation of undesirable aliens.

An unemployment program was mapped out to include coöperation with President Hoover's national relief plans, which are in charge of Mr. Walter S. Gifford and his council of 60 advisers chosen from the ranks of the nation's business leaders. The five-day week and staggering of work hours to give more employment were also favored.

The report of Major-General Hines was one of the high lights of yesterday's session. He called attention "to the fact that probably one of the greatest problems facing the nation is unemployment. Surely able-bodied veterans prefer employment instead of other forms of relief."

Necessity for Caution

"Legionnaires may be expected to take an important part in all our several forms and phases of government. Their membership may be expected to grow, and their force for good become more effective. Therefore, there would seem to be at this time, more than any other in the history of the Legion, a necessity for caution in making commitments to our next year's program."

More than 300,000 war veterans, General Hines emphasized, are in receipt of benefits for disabilities. More than 141,000 dependents of former service men are in receipt of compensation. More than 250,000 veterans are in receipt of allowances for disabilities not shown to have been due to military or naval service. More than 466,000 veterans and dependents are in receipt of pension benefits. He also mentioned the many milions being spent on construction and buildings designed for veterans.

"Last year, for the first time," he continued, "our disbursements for all purposes on account of World War veterans alone in any fiscal year approximated $500,000,000, exclusive of bonus loans. The magnitude of this sum may be judged when it is pointed out that this exceeds 13 per cent of the estimated net receipts of the Federal Government for 1931, exclusive of postal revenues. The current year promises an increase over the last year of $50,000,000 for these same purposes."

Oregon Gets Convention

Portland, Ore., was selected to entertain the 1932 national convention.

Electric Post of Milwaukee, twice national band champion, won the 1931 award. Slager Post of Rochester, N. Y., was second, and Franklin Post of Columbus, Ohio, was third.

Rhode Island captured three of the trophies offered annually for membership gains. Arizona won two trophies for membership, while Mississippi and Porto Rico got one each.

California received trophies for boys' and girls' work and for having a delegation in the parade which represented the greatest number of miles traveled.

The community service trophy went to Iowa and Illinois won the one given for welfare work among war veterans.

Miami, Fla., retained the annual fife and drum corps championship of the American Legion. Tarentum, Pa., was second and Greensberg, Pa., was third.

The convention passed to next year final action on recommendations to form a Sons of the Legion organization. The Legion directed that a committee continue its work and report to the 1932 convention.

Money from poppy sales held in the future must be used exclusively for welfare and rehabilitation work, the convention ordered in a resolution.

Attendance Records Broken

With registrations estimated at 120,000, all records for attendance at American Legion conventions have been broken by the Detroit attendance, Mr. John E. Dawson, chairman of the headquarters registration committee, announced. About 80,000 registration cards have been checked and there are thousands more to go, he said. About 25,000 of the Legionnaires registered in Windsor. The total registration for the Women's Auxiliary was estimated at 30,000.

In round numbers there were 92,000 Legionnaires in the parade. This was settled definitely yesterday when four official clockers compiled their statistics and submitted a report to Mr. Frank Mitzel, convention corporation secretary.

Boston's parade figures listed 72,000 marchers, although there was an estimated visitor population many thousands more than Detroit's.

DETROIT, Sept. 24 (AP) — Mrs. Louise Werle Williams of Tuckahoe, N. Y., was elected president of the American Legion Auxiliary today at the closing session of the auxiliary's eleventh annual convention.

Beer Agitation Opposed

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24 (AP)—Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock yesterday assailed agitation for 3 per cent beer. "I am a member of the American Legion," he said, "but it is none of my business what members discuss aside. However, constantly stirring up of prohibition does not help the situation. It keeps the public mind away from the real purpose of the dry law."

COLOMBIAN HEAD GETS FREE REIN

BOGOTA, Colombia, Sept. 24 (AP)—President Enrique Olaya Herrera was vested with power to "take any economical or financial measures which are indispensable to assist the country in the present economic crisis" in an emergency law passed by the Colombian Congress today.

The law provides the President may raise tariffs on foreign luxury and agricultural products to whatever level he considers necessary or bar them altogether. The authorization extends to Dec. 31. The legislation followed a decline of 35-100 of a cent in the value of the Colombian peso yesterday.

CANADA DEVELOPS ORIENTAL MARKETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Efforts to develop Canadian trade in the Orient are expected to follow the visit here of Mr. Herbert Marler, Canadian Minister to Japan, who has been conferring with western Canadian business men recently. Mr. Marler explained that the Canadian Government was building up in the Orient an unsurpassed organization of trade commissioners but emphasized that only the fullest coöperation of business men could produce the best results.

ST. ANDREW'S STOPS GIVING L. L. A. DEGREE

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The diploma of L. L. A., "Lady Literate in Arts," of St. Andrew's University, Scotland—one of the pioneer steps in the higher education of women—is to disappear. The aims of its founder, Prof. James Stuart, are now being realised through other channels.

The examination on which the degree depends was the result of the new and widespread movement which began in the 1850's with the foundation of the Cheltenham Ladies' College. For women who could not go to a university and yet wanted a course of study and diploma of university standard, there was no provision until the L. L. A. was established in 1877.

The examination achieved speedy success. The first was taken by only eight candidates, but rapidly the numbers increased until they reached about 1100 per annum. The total number of examinees is 25,531.

Policeman Testifies In Seabury Inquiry

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—Informed that large amounts of money have been paid for the gambling privileges in political clubs here, Judge Samuel Seabury, counsel of the Hofstadter Joint Legislative Committee, continued today to present evidence in public hearings by which he will attempt to show in detail protection of professional gambling by the police and persons of political influence.

Examination of Capt. Lewis J. Valentine, who was summoned to the stand yesterday afternoon—the first witness in the Police Department phase of the city inquiry—was resumed today.

This testimony had to do with the alleged fruitless efforts of the police to stop professional gambling in three alleged Tammany clubs.

Judge Seabury may call Mr. Whalen to investigate the Valentine allegations. Captain Valentine's answers were called clear-cut, while Judge Seabury characterized Dr. Doyle's testimony as evasive, and at his suggestion Dr. Doyle was served with a subpœna to appear for further questioning at a private hearing on Sept. 29 before Assemblyman Abbot Low Moffat of New York City.

Captain Valentine signed a waiver of immunity at the request of Judge Seabury, who assured the witness that there was no expectation of incrimination.

LINKS ADDED TO MUSIC'S HISTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—A number of strange native musical instruments—stringed, wind and repercussion—said to be links in the history of the development of music, have been brought back from Bavendaland, northeastern corner of the Transvaal, by Prof. P. R. Kirby of the Witwatersrand University.

The instruments include a wooden trumpet richly ornamented and a drum, which was an heirloom.

Professor Kirby is working on a survey of the music and musical practices of the native peoples of Southern Africa, which is sponsored by the Research Grant Board of the Union Government and the Carnegie Corporation of the United States.

The Witwatersrand University now possesses a collection of some 300 different primitive native musical instruments.

PARIS OPPOSES DEBT REVISION; BACKS ECONOMY

Austria Presents Program of Retrenchments to League Committee

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 24—Extension of the Hoover moratorium year or a general revision of international debts was urged yesterday by Sir Arthur Salter, British delegate, in one of the League's most searching economic debates.

M. Pierre Etienne Flandin, French Finance Minister, immediately opposed Sir Arthur's suggestion and sharply insisted that governmental economies in borrowing countries, coupled with strict respect for existing debts, could alone improve credit.

Simultaneously the Finance Committee, which is the League's most expert body, issued a report on relief for Austria and Hungary, echoing the conclusions of the Basel experts on Germany. They again imply that the existing debt burden must be lessened.

It is understood that the League will proceed shortly to the appointment of a group of expert administrators to handle the finances of Austria and Hungary, and Sir Arthur will be a member of the board.

Program of Economy

In its study of Austrian conditions the Finance Committee received from the Austrian Government a program of economies involving sharp cuts in social and public utility expenditures. In return the committee recommends, and therefore in a sense guarantees, the raising of credits for Austria of 250,000,000 schillings, about $35,000,000.

The Finance Committee found itself unable to recommend unification of Austro-Hungarian trade relations, which many members favored. But it states, "The special problem of Austria's economic structure and commercial relations—which means its unification with neighboring states—will require further careful attention."

As regards Hungary, the committee approves the measures of budgetary reform already being undertaken there, and recommends quick expert inquiry to determine the extent of credits required to revive Hungarian finances.

Maintenance of Credits

In the general financial debate, M. Flandin, who has just returned from consultations in Paris, gave an authoritative statement of his country's credit policy. He sharply denied that political debts should be revised as a remedy for the crisis. On the contrary, he stressed the disruptive and disquieting influence upon investors of such a proposal.

Instead, he urged the maintenance of existing credits through vigorous disciplinary measures of economy in borrowing countries. If needy states give serious guarantees of the wish to preserve peace and stimulate confidence, then lending countries can join in international loans, he promised.

Sir Arthur agrees with M. Flandin that inflated credit bears chief responsibility for the financial crisis. But his remedies were, first, that debtor countries be allowed to increase the balance of trade in their favor. Second, that creditor nations expand their credit structure as American Federal Reserve banks have done. Finally, that there be further suspension or reduction in intergovernmental debts.

Chicago Is Eager For Convention

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 22—Having gone for 12 years—the longest time in its political history—without a major party convention, Chicago is eager to entertain either or both of the 1932 conventions.

"There have been only six presidential years since 1860 when Chicago has not played host to one or both of the big party gatherings," Mr. Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the Bi-partisan Citizens' Committee, which is working to bring the conventions here, said in a statement on Sept. 22.

"Prior to the convention here 11 years ago, Chicago's convention halls averaged one Republican or Democratic gathering every four years. In point of time, the past 12 years has marked the longest gap in political history in which Chicago has not won designation as a major party convention center."

"Headed by Abraham Lincoln, the list of Presidents whose actual path to the White House started in the convention halls of Chicago has included Grant, Garfield, Cleveland, who was elected twice, Harrison, Roosevelt, Taft and Harding," Mr. Hurley said.

Canadian Resorts Get Boat Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—British Columbia's adjoining beach resorts, White Rock and Crescent, with their five to seven miles of long sloping sands, have now almost at the season's close established a new attraction.

The several companies operating fleets of steel coasting boats out of Vancouver missed the rich business offered by mine and logging camps when these places closed through lack of markets. The Union Steamship Company therefore decided to give steamboat service to the beach towns. It was convenient to spare a boat for one day a week, and on Thursdays an excursion between Vancouver and White Rock at $1 each way gave a salt water trip many miles longer than the overland route.

A feature of this sail was the passage for about an hour through United States waters, because the long end of Point Roberts reaches into the Gulf of Georgia over a mile past the International Boundary Line and necessitates rounding the Point into Semiahmo Bay.

Here all within the bay and along the British Columbia coast line an afternoon cruise for the nominal charge of 50 cents proved to be an added treat.

WILLARD'S VIEW ON RAIL RATES DRAWS COMMENT

Opinion That Freight Rise Would Be Temporary Surprises Counsel

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—As the hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission on the proposed freight-rate increase resumed, attention outside the hearing room focused upon the address made in Akron yesterday by Mr. Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, in which he was quoted as saying that any rate rise would be merely temporary and would have to be eliminated eventually.

Railroad executives and attorneys here for the present hearings absented themselves from the morning session, and it was understood that they were in private conference to discuss the wholly new issue put forth by Mr. Willard's surprising statement.

The emphasis placed upon declines in bonds has not made a favorable impression on agrarian representatives, who point to even more drastic shrinkages in the values of farms and farm products.

Mr. Clyde M. Reed, former Governor of Kansas, appearing on behalf of the Farm Bureau Federation and the National Live Stock Association, referred to the marked rise in rail securities on the market yesterday, adding that "railroad credit seems to be holding up pretty well despite what has been said here."

Mr. John E. Benton, representing western state commissions, discussed the Supreme Court decisions, the constitutional factors governing the present case and the right and duties of the Interstate Commerce Commission in rate matters. He inclined to a belief that higher rates would fail to yield greater revenues and condemned the railroads for failing to present any traffic witnesses in their case.

Mr. E. M. Hendricks, representing the state commission of North Dakota, said that, "Clearly there is a surplus of transportation at this time." Agriculture, he said, not only has suffered the most since 1921 but ranks the lowest in the national economic picture and is now in a perilous position.

Mr. Noah W. Cooper of the Southern Methodist Church, concluded the day's session by urging the abandonment of Sunday work on the railroads. He sought to show a connection between Sunday work on the railroads and the economic difficulties of the carriers.

TOWN GETS $400,000 GIFT

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—The will of Charles N. Vilas, New York philanthropist, left $100,000 in trust to the town of Alstead, N. H., in addition to $175,000 for the erection of a high school there, and $125,000 in trust for maintenance of the school.

Decline of 11.7 Per Cent in Cost of Living Since 1929 Is Found by Labor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—The most recent analysis by the Department of Labor shows the cost of living in the United States has decreased since 1929 by 11.7 per cent.

The index is built of the items food, clothing, rent, fuel and light, household furnishing goods and miscellanies.

The most substantial decline has taken place in foodstuffs. These show a drop of 23.5 per cent.

Clothing prices showed a change of 9.4 per cent while rent decreased 7.5 per cent. A decrease of 3 per cent was shown by fuel and light, while household furnishings declined almost 11 per cent. The miscellaneous column, including all necessities not otherwise classified, showed only a nominal reduction.

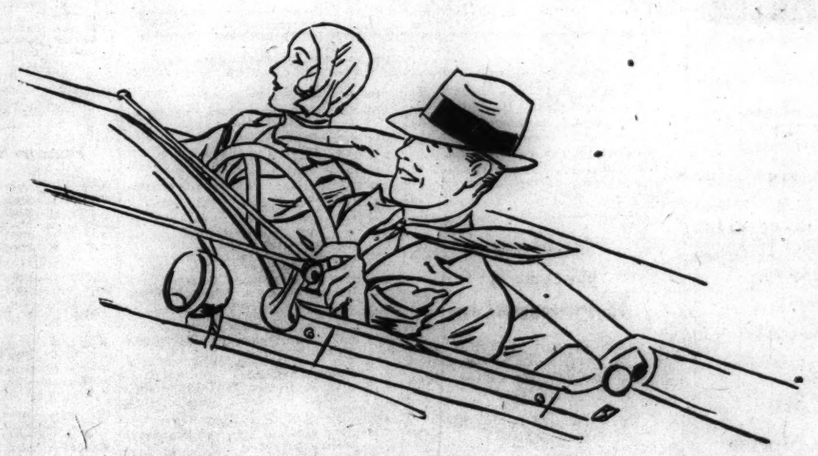
In all cases except fuel and light, showing a tendency to increase during the winter season, the commodity items have displayed a steady decline down to the present summer.

During the six months' period ending June, 1931, occurred the most marked decline in the food group, totaling 13.8 per cent.

During the same time house furnishings declined 6 per cent, fuel and light 5.5 per cent, while clothing went down 4.6 and rents fell off 3.1 per cent.

SMOOTH FIRING!

JENNEY CONCERT BAND EVERY SUNDAY EVENING WEEI 8 TO 9



"Why, George, just see the way this car takes hills. Yesterday she knocked all the way up this hill. What did you do to it?"

"Nothing much, except to fill her up with this 'newest' Jenney Aero. Believe me it's the first gas that does what's claimed for it. Funny part of it is that you can loaf up a hill and through traffic just as smoothly at 10 miles an hour as you can at high speeds. No other gasoline ever performed that way for me."

Exclusive distributors for VALVOLINE

stick to JENNEY AERO

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Song of a City

By ANNE M. HALLADAY

IZZY BALINE hitched his packet of Evening Journals up under one arm, and hugging them tight to himself, he mopped his forehead with the back of his free hand. It was stifling even along the water front. New York's midsummer heat beat the air into little quivers above the dirt-blackened posts at the end of the pier, where Izzy threaded his way among the teams and carts that patiently waited their turn to move toward the barges along its sides, or rumbled on their way back to answer the city's incessant cry for their produce.

Only now and then Izzy's high thin cry,"E-e-eve-ning Journal! E-e-eve-ning paper!" lifted above the clatter and roar about him. Yet Izzy noticed the road little Leaning against a pile of sacks, he crossed his scrawny brown legs, and unfolded a grimy right hand. In the palm lay several moist pennies.

"Three, four, five," counted Izzy. Yes, they were all still there—the result of his first day of business.

Five tinkling copper songs those coins would sing for Izzy that evening, when, one by one, before the wondering eyes of his older brothers and sisters he would drop them into the gingham bowl of his mother's lap.

Izzy, anticipating, smiled to himself.

At last he would be taking his place among the breadwinners in the evening ritual of sharing their daily earnings with dear Mother Baline.

He could see the eyes of the family open with surprise and questioning. He could see his mother's head nodding to count, her lips moving to praise him—and standing on the pier, Izzy looked beyond the river and out to sea and let the harbor sing its song to him. A song of promise, like those his father taught him in the chant of the schule. The boom of the great liners, the rippling slosh of the ferry boats, the rhythm of the great parade of boats moving beyond the piers, timed by the toot, toot, toot of tugboats. Each and all beat the city's chromatic melody. And the dark-eyed boy leaning against a pile of sacks on the pier below Cherry Hill, listened.

The Shiny Rocking Chair

For Izzy Baline was dreaming dreams. Not altogether new dreams, for they had started in his thought that morning as his thin legs scissored their hurrying way to Chambers Street, where Izzy bought his papers. The store window had started them really, for as Izzy had stood waiting among the newsies crowding about the sidewalk, his large brown eyes had traveled about and fastened their gaze upon a rocking chair behind its clear wide glass.

"Say, but it's shiny," Izzy had whispered to himself, marveling at its glistening varnish.

Shiny it was and ample. Ample enough for Mother Baline and the voluminous folds of her skirts. To the boy it already rocked, a throne of golden oak, before the stove in a little room on Cherry Street. Rocked with the dear Mother enthroned between its spreading arms. Stopped rocking only to spread the apron grown more ample to hold the rain of coins he would some day pour, from his newspaper vending horn of plenty.

But dreams are mere misty moments. A cart wheeled perilously close to the sack pile. Izzy snuggled his papers and scrambled up and over. On the other side, a faint odor of spices came to his nostrils. Izzy had smelled it many times before and Izzy knew what it was.

His sharp eyes looked along the waters of East River and picked out a large black ship moving slowly toward the sea. On its deck strange yellow faces, faces like those in the laundry on Chambers Street, peered along the river's edge or looked across the rail toward Izzy.

"China!" Izzy whispered, wonderingly, "That boat has seen China!"

Again a dream world rose up before him. In vain a little black tug nosed importantly between. The boy only saw the great ship and walking he followed as far as the pier would let him.

Izzy's Struggle

Followed and did not see the long neck of a crane lifting toward a coal barge, swing his way. Hardly caught the cries of the workers about him in time to look up and see the dark scoop swoop upon him.

"Oi! Oi!" Izzy's voice shrilled as the great arm swung closer and he felt himself swept from the pier and out into the yawning space above the greasy swirls of the river.

Like the whisk of the cars on the great Ferris wheel at Coney Island, Izzy felt himself lifted. His beloved papers flew like frightened gulls in all directions, and then, before he could grasp a handhold, he felt himself slipping, slipping, and then dropped into space. The river rose to meet him, and the blackness of its waters closed about him.

Shrill calls and clamor along the rails of the ship!

Cries for police from the pier. Men, forgetful of sluggish heat, running for help!

A youth breaking from the crowd to pull off his shoes and throw them into the air!

The splash of his rescuing dive!

All was lost to Izzy as gasping and fumbling he closed his eyes to the darkness of his struggle.

* * *

When he opened them again they looked upon white walls, white curtains, white everything.

"Heaven must be very clean," thought Izzy, "and angels wear blue clothes and stiff white caps instead of wings."

Yes, and angels had voices. For one was answering the question in his thought.

"You are all right, son," it was saying, "This is a hospital and we are taking care of you."

A man stepped to the side of the cot.

"Going to take you home soon. Know where you live?" . . .

Home! Izzy's thoughts began to move slowly. Home!

Why—why! He looked down quickly at his hand and opened the fingers.

Clean, oh, so clean, but empty! Empty, and this was the night he had been looking forward to. This was the night that he could have shared with them!

Izzy gulped. It was as if the dark river waters were surrounding him again.

The pretty nurse moved quickly toward him.

For the second time that afternoon she answered the question in the small boys' eyes as she pointed toward the white table top at his bedside.

There on its shining surface in a neat cylindrical pile were five brown pennies!

Izzy lifted his head.

"Mine?" he asked.

The nurse nodded.

"You hung on, didn't you, son?"

Izzy shut his eyes and leaned back contentedly. Dreams did come true, after all. His heart took on a melody.

"I live on Cherry Hill," he whispered.

* * *

Time companions the wind; change, the passing years.

The songs that the river and the streets had sung to Izzy he, in turn, sang to the world—first in clear tenor voice, then on paper. The voice of silver joined their harmonies. Luxuries began to drop into the lap of Mother Baline.

Izzy's dream had not failed him. What though it changed its course from news to song!

And now a moving day had come again to the Baline household, one of a series into better and better quarters. Tables gleaming soft with waxen dullness, deep upholstered chairs of comfort, a box with song within its corners, moved along the platform or on stalwart shoulders to the waiting vans. Perhaps these looked with mohair scorn upon the stiff-backed oaken chair that rocked among them. Perhaps with the younger human members of that family they agreed that the family Baline had prospered beyond straight stiff backs and shining varnish—should leave behind all chairs that squeaked in the rocking.

Not so, Mother Baline. Loving fingers tucked its pad about it, heedful of its spindles, weary for its rockers. Stiff it was and oaken, but to Mother Baline it rocked, symbol of safe harbor after years of fitful sailing on life's waters. And though its price in silver sank to bargain bottoms with the passing of years, in her mother's heart she knew and gloried in the knowing that this chair had been purchased with greater price than all in that large van. For love had bought it.

For had not Izzy told her? What though the world call him in the words of the American, Irving Berlin? Wasn't he still her little boy, Izzy? Izzy who had sold papers—dreamed dreams—sung songs—yes, even run away from her for a time. Yet had he returned with all the old love and the rain of coins his songs had made for her.

Ah yes, her Izzy had told her in one of those very songs. In so many dear words had he told her. For had he not written for all the world to sing and hear,

"THE HAND THAT ROCKED MY CRADLE RULES MY HEART?"

Behind the Scenes of Modern Railroading

This Shows a Typical Centralized Dispatching Control Board on the Boston & Maine Railroad. At the Top of the Board the Operator Has a Miniature Railroad, Showing the Tracks Which His Tower Controls, and Through a System of Tiny Lights the Presence of All Trains in His Area Is Shown on This Miniature Railroad. The Levers, Which He Snaps With His Thumb and Forefinger, Turn the Switches and the Signal Lights. He Is One of the Men Behind the Scenes of Modern Railroading.

Riding the Rails In the Cab of the Flying Yankee

Part II

WE HAVE reached Portland and our outbound trip is over. As we stop, the brakeman runs up and uncouples the tender of the locomotive from the rest of the train. There is an explosion of compressed air when the brake hose is cut loose. The great engine chugs off, a chuckle of relief in its chug—like a tired horse free from its harness after a day of toil.

We roll freely along the three miles down the track to the yard terminal. Several switches are thrown before we come to a stop in front of a large coaling station. But here we leave the engine in the hands of a yard man. This man loads it with coal and water, and takes it into the roundhouse for a rigid inspection, oiling and greasing.

After dinner, our engine driver takes us into the wheel shops. Here we see huge steel wheels turning slowly in puddles of thick oil. We learn that they are being ground down by titanic emery stones. The oil lessens the friction, he tells us.

"Oftentimes we are forced to stop suddenly and quick application of the brakes causes the wheels to slide on the rails," the engineer explains. "Just as soon as we discover one of the wheels has flattened, it is taken to this shop for repair. Sometimes it takes a day or two to smooth up one of these wheels."

The Roundhouse

From the wheel shop, we go to the roundhouse. This is a horseshoe-shaped building filled with steaming engines. Skilled mechanics are going over every inch of their massive bodies, spurting oil and grease, tightening bolts and nuts and carefully testing each part to see that it functions correctly.

Beyond the roundhouse is the engine "wash-house." (These big babies of steel have to have their baths every day, too!) High pressure water hose dash tons of water and hot oil over their bodies and "wipers" dry and polish them.

The engineer suggests that we visit the yard clubhouse. This is a unique "building" made from several old railroad cars. One car is a washroom, another is the clubroom, and another the bunkroom. Here railroad men of every character congregate during spare moments or wait between runs and "talk shop." We mix right in with them all as though we belonged. We do—for today, anyway.

From their conversation it is soon evident to what line of railroad work each man belongs. The engineers and firemen talk about their engines, the switchmen about switches, the division engineers about technical railroad work, the yardmasters about present conditions in the yards. There are also men on the "spare board." In railroad parlance, spare board men are call men, who work only when extra help is needed, or when a regular employee fails to report for duty. Trains must move on schedule and experienced men are always available to fill vacancies.

A Fraternity Atmosphere

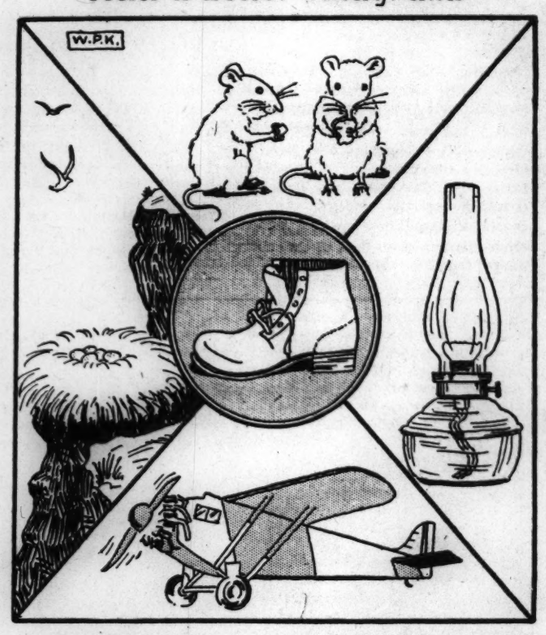
In the atmosphere of the clubhouse one learns of the great railroad fraternity which exists throughout the world. They are men of friendliness, cheerfulness and kindliness. "Once a railroadman, always a railroadman," is one of their slogans, and they rarely leave the railroad to follow other lines of work.

At 4 p. m. we reluctantly break away from the happy group in the clubhouse. It is time to get the Yankee ready for the return trip to Boston. We board her in the roundhouse and back out upon the terminal turntable. A little electric engine swings us around and we puff off the platform and stop in front of a smoke-black building.

We jump from the cab with the engineer and enter a buzzing office. It is the dispatcher's office, where every engine that comes in or goes out of the yard must be recorded, including the names of the engineer and fireman and the time of run. We make our report and hop back aboard the green-and-gold locomotive. The Yankee is a favorite in the terminal yards, and admiring glances follow our engine as we pull away to pick up the rest of the train.

Just at 5:15, with 10 cars and a diner behind her, the Yankee steams from the Portland station out over the Boston & Maine tracks. Every signal is clear and we pick our way through a cross-word puzzle of tracks to strike the express rails outside the yard limits. The throttle is swung open and soon we are whizzing down the tracks 50, 60, 70 miles an hour, bound once more for Boston and home, with a great day of adventure behind us. C. G. M.

Add-a-Letter Anagrams



Add-a-Letter Anagrams Are Played by Adding a Letter to the Name of an Object, Then Rearranging the Letters to Form the Name of Something Else. To Illustrate, You Might Add "G" to "PEAR" and Form "GRAPE."

To Solve This Puzzle, First Name the Pictures. Then, Adding a Letter Each Time, From the Name of the Top Picture, Form a Set of Bells; From the Left Picture, Form a Small Piece of Rock; From the Right Picture, Form a Kind of Wood; and From the Bottom Picture, Form a Seaport City in Southern Italy. The Four Letters Thus Added May Be Arranged to Form the Name of the Object Pictured in the Circle.

Parachutes for Sports

WHY not have fun making paper parachutes? Unlike its cousin, the tissue-paper balloon, the parachute has the merit of returning to earth, ready for further flights, without delay or expense. Any boy or girl can make these graceful daylight funmakers.

The simplest form or parachute is made this way: Take a large piece of colored tissue paper, cut it in a circular form, and fold it together like a fan or umbrella. At regular intervals fasten threads of white yarn about a yard long, which are knotted together below. Little rolls of colored paper or pasteboard, two or three inches long, should be fastened to the loose ends of the thread to form a sort of festoon for ballast.

When the parachute is thrown into the air, it unfolds and falls gently to the ground. If it is held outspread at the southern side of a building, where the sun has been shining, the ascending currents of warm air will carry the parachute to the level of the roof, and thus prolong the trip through the air.

A second form of parachute, which is fired into the air from a pasteboard cannon, is also easy to make. Although it is a little more intricate than the first, it is more durable and more effective than the simpler one of tissue paper.

Take eight pieces of string of thin twine, a yard and a half long and tie them together so that when spread out they form a star-shaped device with eight rays or ribs. Eighteen inches from the center, bind each rib with another encircling string, taking care that each rib is equidistant from its neighbors.

From thin colored cambric, cheesecloth, or some light material, cut out eight wedge-shaped pieces, of the size of the segments of the circle, and sew them fast to the twine ribs and edges with needle and thread. Then fasten the ends of the eight nearly yard-long strings to a good-sized ring, and slip the ring upon a light wooden stick, 4½ feet long, which corresponds to an umbrella stick, and is fastened to the center of the parachute with a nail.

The ring must be large enough to slip easily down the stick. It is prevented from going too far by a nail through the stick a third of the way from the bottom. The stick acts as ballast for the parachute and may be weighted at the lower end.

The cannon from which the parachute is shot into the air is nothing more nor less than a three-foot pasteboard or wooden tube, large enough to hold the folded parachute easily. A stout rubber band is attached. Catapult fashion, the rubber string is pulled back, and upon its sudden release the parachute rocket flies high in the air, to spread its wing surface and then float gracefully back to the land.

You Will Enjoy

What Makes the Wheels Go 'Round, by George Bock and Boris Artzybasheff. New York: Macmillan Co. $2.

Not only boys from 12 years up will be thrilled and interested by this wonderful book, but many grown-ups will be fascinated and take the book home for themselves. A distinguished artist has turned his imagination to machinery in this book, letting color spread inside and outside the most modern of steam engines and producing a book of beauty and exactness, totally different from any other book printed.

This is by no means a picture book, but the first fundamentals of physics and dynamics are briefly and clearly given. A steam power plant, a hydroelectric power plant, the automobile engine, the airplane engine, and the Diesel engine are all clearly, simply and fully explained and defined. Sixty unusual plates add much to make this book's value.

Current Events

Peeps at World Happenings at Home and Abroad

THE week's most arresting international news has been the decision of Britain to go off the gold standard. This action is certain to have far-reaching effects though authorities differ as to just what these will be. It seems generally agreed that the step was essential under the circumstances, and that it will probably mean a speeding up of Britain's trade, at least temporarily, since, if the value of the pound falls, foreign countries will be able to buy British goods more cheaply. It is even hoped that it may be the forerunner of a general speeding up of world trade.

Under normal circumstances a country's paper money is covered by gold deposits at a central bank, and can be exchanged for gold. This will no longer be true in Great Britain, which will now stand financially on its credit and resources rather than on a definite supply of the yellow metal. Since its budget is now balanced and it is rich in resources, there should be no great drop in the value of the pound sterling in the markets of the world in spite of this drastic step.

The main cause for Britain's action is that the gold of the world is fast losing its character as a medium of exchange, since two-thirds of the whole world's supply is now held by two nations—France and the United States.

The Financial Times (Britain) writes:

"The main reason for Britain's leaving the gold standard is that foreigners, for no cause associated with our own internal condition, have not only prevented gold from fulfilling its proper function in the settlement of international trade balances, but have also drawn largely upon our supplies for reasons peculiar to their own territories. The drain of gold from these shores has been steady and persistent for a long time past."

The Daily Herald, Labor newspaper, expresses the view of many economists when it writes:

"Either America or France must release their hoards of sterilized gold and allow the old machinery to function properly, or other ways and means must be found of adjusting the balances of international trade."

President Hoover and the American Legion

The United States, too, is having her financial difficulties. What is to be done to meet the already large and growing national deficit? How is the budget to be balanced? In the face of this situation, it is not surprising that President Hoover decided to take action against the claim the war veterans were pressing for immediate full payment of adjusted compensation certificates. An added burden of $2,300,000,000 to the nation's already weighty expense was out of the question.

The American Legion was holding its annual convention at Detroit, and the President decided to meet the men face to face. Leaving his Rapidan camp, he set out on a flying visit to Detroit, and there, on the Olympia stage, reminded his 10,000 hearers that the veterans had a patriotic duty in peace as well as in war. The extra burden demanded could not be paid without serious consequences to the country. Under the circumstances, would the Legion demand it? His address was well received. It gave the veterans something to think about and led to a rapid change of view in many quarters.

The Manchurian Crisis

September always brings much news from Geneva, since it is in September that the Assembly of the League of Nations convenes. During the last few days Geneva and the rest of the world have been stirred by the appearance of war clouds in the Far East, and the deliberations of the League Council have been interrupted to deal with this sudden crisis.

Manchuria, a rich fertile country, belongs to China, but Japan has large interests at stake there and on account of difficulties with Chinese authorities has constantly been tempted to take matters into her own hands. The differences between the two countries were brought to a sudden head last Saturday by the Japanese occupation of Mukden, Manchuria's capital. This incident followed the blowing up of the track of the Japanese-controlled South Manchurian Railway, an incident which, it is claimed, was instigated by the Japanese who according to Chinese authorities are seeking a pretext for the occupation of Manchuria.

China has now appealed to the League to prevent further aggression on the part of Japan and the League Council is busy dealing with the crisis. Meanwhile the world waits.

Salutations of Many Lands

To one who has not ventured beyond the borders of his native land, the customs of other peoples in the matter of greetings and salutations may seem curious and strange.

In England and America the salutation usually consists of a brief but cheery "How do you do?" and it might be thought that the only thing needful to learn the customary greeting of, say, the Chinese, would be to translate our "How do you do?" word by word into Chinese.

This, however, is not quite the case, for many countries have their own peculiar greeting which serves the same purpose for them as our phrase does for us. Let us translate a few national greetings into English and see what they look like:

The French say, "How do you carry yourself?" The Spanish ask, more simply, "How are you?" The Italians want to know, "How do you stand?" The German says, "How do you find yourself?" and the Dutch, "May you eat a hearty dinner!" The Swedish ask, "How can you?" The Egyptians seek to know, "How do you perspire?" In far-off China the questions are, "How is your stomach? Have you eaten your rice?" The Polish want to know, "How do you have yourself?" and the Russian, "How do you live on?" The Persian greets you with the hopeful wish, "May your shadow never grow less!" and the Brahman will salute you with the phrase, "Mayest thou be long-lived, O gentle one!"

Have You Eaten Your Rice?

Not only do the words employed as salutations differ among different peoples, but the formalities of meeting and greeting are also different.

The scrupulous and flowery politeness of the Far East is well known and, among certain peoples, the salutation and its attendant formalities may occupy not less than a full quarter of an hour. We would find it difficult to imagine Americans spending that amount of time in greetings when, in their opinion, a cheery "How do you do?" serves the purpose just as well, but, on the other hand, an Oriental might view our brief and breezy salutation as equally hard to understand, and far from adequate.

Pencil Puzzle

Place six pencils, or other slender but solid articles, as penknives, fountain pens, table knives, etc., in such a position that each and every one of the six touches each and every other one of the six. There is only one way to accomplish this.

Mail Bag

Bristol, England

Dear Editor:

Although I am 19 years of age I always eagerly look for the Young Folks' Page where the Mail Bag is, whenever we get the Monitor and appreciate it very much. I think it is a very wonderful thing how the chain of friendship is formed round the world.

Bristol is a large city, of almost 400,000 people. There is a very fine zoo here, where many different species of animals may be found. An aquarium is the latest addition. Bristol also has a suspension bridge about 400 feet high. Underneath flows the River Avon where many ships go to and from different ports. They are not very large as the river is not very deep and if a large ship went up it would get stuck in the river bed.

It is quite a common sight during this month (August) to see crowds of young men from Brittany, France, who come to various English towns to sell their onions. These Breton boys are quite clever for they balance a big string of onions on each handlebar of their bicycles—which takes much balancing.

If anyone would care to write to me, I shall be very pleased to correspond with her. Kathleen M. D.

White Bear, Minnesota

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am writing to show my appreciation to the Monitor for the new correspondents I have received.

My brother and I have been raising caterpillars, some of them from the egg. About four years ago we found four cecropia eggs; now the caterpillars are an inch long and are beautifully colored. We have raised monarchs, eastern swallowtails, commas, painted ladies, red admirals, and viceroys. The butterflies have been coming out almost every day, but only once did we have the opportunity to watch the process. This opportunity came when a black swallowtail emerged. At the very first its wings were folded and limp; gradually they unfolded, dried, and became stronger until in about 15 minutes they were full-sized and had a wingspread of four inches.

All the caterpillars formed their chrysalises under tables and on window ledges in our rooms, so that we could watch them. We had to get fresh feedings every day and clean out their pens.

This letter is a plea for more correspondents. Helen H.

Warrensburg, Missouri

Dear Editor:

I have been reading the Monitor for a long time. I am especially interested in the Mail Bag and have gained three good friends in distant countries through it. I also enjoy reading Snubs because I have a little dog rather like Snubs, and he does some things just about as cute. I also have a big yellow cat.

I am 16 years old and have two sisters, 11 and 7 years old. I am interested in stamp collecting and get my stamps only from corresponding with boys in other countries.

I had a friend in Japan with whom I exchanged three letters. I was just getting really to like him very much, when my last letter was returned marked "Unknown." His name was Nolukazu I., and he lived in Tokyo, Japan. If you or any of the Mail Bag readers could let me know where he is, I should appreciate it very much.

Letters from boys in any place in the world will be welcome. Here's hoping success to the Mail Bag, and to the Monitor. Chester C., Jr.

Lombard, Illinois

Dear Editor:

This is just another new Mail Bagger looking for some pen pals from anywhere and everywhere.

The town I live in is about 20 miles west of Chicago and is not renowned for anything in particular except its rare and beautiful lilacs from all over the world, which were given to the town by a Colonel Plum. People come from many places to see them when they are in bloom, and we have a Lilac Festival every year.

I am 17 years of age, and like collecting snapshots, swimming, motoring, and boating. I'm also much interested in aeronautics. I have two dogs and one cat, and I wish I had a honey bear! I like journalism and often write for school papers, and wish I were a "girl reporter."

I think I'd better close before this letter gets much worse, so good-by, and here's hoping someone writes to me. Dorothy J.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

My friend who lives in Hamilton, Ohio, sent me The Christian Science Monitor. I read the children's letters and was interested in them. I should like to write my first letter to you.

I'm 16 years old, and I go to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf. It is in Mt. Airy, Philadelphia. The school is very large and beautiful, the campus being about 60 acres. There are three schools in the campus—the primary department, the intermediate department and the advanced department. The boys play football, basketball, baseball and tennis. The girls play basketball, volley ball and baseball.

When I go back to school on Tuesday, Sept. 8, I'll be in the eighth grade in the advanced department. Marion T.

New York, New York

Dear Editor:

We came to New York from California nearly three years ago, but hope to return there in January.

When we came across the continent in 1928, we drove, and on the way stopped to see many historic and interesting things and places. Among them were the two Petrified Forests, some ancient cliff dwellings, the glorious Grand Canyon in Arizona, and the Painted Desert.

In 1929, we took a trip to Boston and while there saw many historic places, famous homes, etc. The same summer we visited some friends in Fredericksburg, Virginia, for a week. That is a very famous old town with a great deal of Civil War history attached to it. It is a lovable old place.

I enjoy flying immensely, and have been up five times. My chief hobby is autograph collecting and I have quite a collection of famous autographs.

I have read the Mail Bag for quite some time and like it a lot. I should like to have friends from all over the world, especially in far away countries and islands.

—Eleanor P. M.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Vernice K. (14), Sheboygan, Wis.
Lieselotte B. (15), Hamburg, Germany.
Elfriede B. (15), Hamburg, Germany.
Joy S. (16), Auckland, New Zealand.—Interested in reading and athletics.
Constance L. (17), Portland, Ore.
Dorothy K. (18), Chicago, Ill.—Interested in reading, photography, collecting postcards and swimming.
Ethel A. (18), Wollongong, N. S. W., Australia.
Drusilla R. (19), Tucson, Ariz.
Elaine N., Miami, Fla.

From Boys

Ronald M. (13), Manchester, England. Interested in stamps.
William W. (16), Oark Ridge, Ill.—Collecting stamps.
Thomas E. (17), Llanelly, South Wales, Great Britain.
Horst H. (19), Dresden, Germany. Will exchange 100 German stamps for a like number of other countries.

Over 20

Bernice S., Maywood, Ill.—Interested in journalism, music, geology, literature and sports.
Elizabeth C., Hoylake, Wirral, England.—Especially from Czechoslovakia and all young people interested in the League of Nations.
Edwina T., Hollywood, Calif.—Interested in music, art and literature.
Edgar N., St. Kilda, Victoria, Australia.
Mr. W. L., Frankfort-on-Main, Germany.—Especially from young men 18 to 24 in England who are interested in exchange visits.

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THE HOME FORUM

In Praise of Kitchens

ONLY one severe criticism has been passed upon my newly refurbished house in town. Old-fashioned visitors say that the kitchen is altogether too gaudy. Or else, more politely, they merely gasp when they come to the kitchen; but I have no difficulty in translating this gasp into the familiar declaration that they "don't know what the world is coming to." According to the Victorian proprieties, of course, a kitchen ought always to be a dismal, drab, and dull-gray room, rather damp, rather dark, and I know not what else of dreary and discomforting that can be described in adjectives beginning with a "d." The older notion was never to allow it to forget that it was only a kitchen, the place where the cook stayed. But my kitchen vaunts itself with canary-yellow walls and grass-green doors, of which there are seven. The window-frames are grassy green and the sashes are ivory white. Pearly white are the ceiling and the sink, and the gas range glooms and glisters like some Nubian queen. Upon all this glory the sunshine pours in on three sides. The drip-board is so magnificent that washing dishes there will seem like playing on the pipe-organ. In short, this kitchen is no mere annex dictated by necessity, but a room. My notion is never to allow it to forget that it is a kitchen, the place where the cook stays. And, if the cooks who stay there do not sing at their tasks, then the reason can only be that their musical educations have been neglected.

Our recent contempt for kitchens is on a par with the shame at their own humble but honest origins felt by vulgar *nouveaux riches;* for it is not long ago that most of us moved out of them into parlors, drawing-rooms, lounges, and dens. The kitchen was once the chief room of the house—when it was not the only one. There was the main fireplace, or *focus,* as the Romans beautifully called it. There was the fire that never went out, the family board, the council table, the chair of justice. There, in a word, was home. The other rooms that we have added since are mere after-thoughts, and if need were we could do without them. But without kitchens society would crumble.

Although we have moved out of the kitchen, our Lares and Penates—supposing that we still possess any—have not. They are too fond of the old place, and they know that their proper station is at the center. Perhaps they expect us back before long, or it may be that they are fond of cooks. During the Victorian epoch their lot was not happy, but now we begin to treat them with more respect. A fireplace in that room I cannot offer them, but whatever can be done by paint and polished metal and built-in ironing boards and electric fixtures, I have done. May they take the wish for the deed!

After all, however, the shrewd price we pay for our "modern conveniences" remains more evident in the kitchen than in any other room of the house. The price, I mean of course, in beauty. For the decoration of an honest kitchen of the old days was never superficial. Its beauty inhered in its very substance and was only another aspect of its utility. The shining pots and pans that Teniers loved to paint were chosen for usefulness and were made beautiful by use. And I suppose, too, that it took something like a hundred years to produce the rich patina, half of sunlight and half fuliginous, that delights the eye in a kitchen of the Low Countries; but the decoration of mine took less than a week. Perhaps my vivid colors, though well intended, only make the best of a bad matter. They do not approach the sober splendor of the three-hundred-year-old kitchen in the Casa Frollo at Venice, decorated not by a trade-union painter at too much per hour, but by Father Time himself at nothing per century.

Ah, that Casa Frollo kitchen, magnificent with beaten copper and oaken beams, capacious as a church and stored as though against sieges! When I am thinking of the rather numerous compensations that the people of earlier centuries had for not living in the twentieth, the image of that kitchen often returns to me. All the canary-yellow it has comes in on the flood of Italian sunshine; yet the cooks do sing there, for I have heard them. A domestic economist would point out some hundreds of defects in it, and I can almost hear her exclaim: "Think of all the unnecessary steps!" Yet I don't know. Why shouldn't cooks go in for a little amateur pedestrianism, if they have so fine a place to walk in? Venice does not offer too many such opportunities. A kitchenette might be more convenient, but it would certainly be less evocative of song. We must make our choice between comfort and beauty. Or rather, it is now too late to choose, for comfort and convenience are thrust upon us and we must seek our beauty in the kitchens of yesteryear.

It is true, of course, that amplitude is sometimes overdone. Cardinal Wolsey's vast kitchen at Hampton Court was not too large, because he had a hundred cooks and several thousand guests and retainers. St. John's College at Cambridge has a very large kitchen—the poet Wordsworth once conned his Plato in a room just over it to the music of pots and pans—but then it serves a very large table. I know an old farmhouse near Oxford, however, in which the housemaids have to run Marathons between the stove and the tap. No aesthetic considerations seem to be involved here, but merely an overestimate of the average housemaid's need of exercise. At Stanton Harcourt, also near Oxford, there is another kitchen quite out of proportion with the present establishment, but one forgives this when he learns that it was built to serve a whole monastery. It is a detached and hollow octagonal structure, all of stone. The great fires were built against the walls of it and on the floor, the smoke finding its way—after a time—through apertures in the roof. Severely practical as it was, it must have been a thing of beauty when in use, as Hawthorne shows us by his glowing description of it in *Our Old Home.*

The mention of Hawthorne reminds me that some of the best kitchens in the world are American. In his own House of the Seven Gables there are the relics, at least, of a good one and the Essex Institute of Salem has assembled another. Visitors at the Wayside Inn can hardly fail to see that the kitchen is the most attractive room of that fascinating house. The new home of the Antiquarian Society at Concord, Massachusetts, is another place in which to measure our decline, and in the town of Lincoln, near at hand, the Hartwell Farm has such a kitchen as fancy first dreams and then despairs of. When I was last there, the two sturdy mistresses were preparing thirty-five turkeys for their guests of the following day, yet there was room to spare. Tradition and records narrate that this kitchen was built for the swineherd of Governor Winthrop, so that it is now nearing its three hundredth anniversary. Canary-yellow or grass-green paint it has none, but it has bricken ovens and braziers and a fireplace and spits and flamed pots and floorboards a yard across. Modern conveniences it has none, yet it can accommodate thirty-five turkeys on the day before Thanksgiving. That is doing almost as well as the ordinary kitchenette.

There is a good kitchen to be seen at the George and Vulture in the George Yard, Lombard Street, London, by all who enter that favorite inn of Mr. Samuel Pickwick. (He, I believe, was a connoisseur in kitchens, although he never actually said much about them.) There one may select one's dinner not from a menu card but with the index finger, and see it cooked over the open flame. Also there used to be a good kitchen in Clayton, Missouri, a few miles from St. Louis; but I don't suppose it is there any more, the way such things go. The very best kitchen that I know of in the world is in a woodland cabin in Connecticut. It is not painted at all. It is six feet wide and eight feet long. Sitting by the table at the window, one is almost in the pine tree just outside, and also one can reach anything on the stove without rising. The cook sings in that kitchen. That is, I sing. O. S.

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Morning

Rain, and a linnet's note beneath the eaves,
Wind, and a thrush's song flung down the green,
Sun, and a radiance on the dripping leaves;
The freshest, fairest morning ever seen.

DOROTHY TROPE.

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The Belfry: From a Line Engraving by Robert Austin

A Rite of the Woods

It was a breath of his own great woods that the man from the Adirondacks brought into our snug urban living room. Our most generous chair seemed to shrink to toy size as, from its depths, he stretched his great form full length diagonally into the center of the room, after the manner of a tree lying across a stream. Hard pine he was, stalwart and unbending of body, yet benign and gentle of face.

As he glanced at the ceiling, it was as if he wanted to push it out of his way. He seemed to be trying to look through it, to find the stars that it was hiding. His sinewy arms moved about as he talked, with the graceful angularity that was the motion of trees. The low boom in his voice was the roll of the wind in tree tops, but the whisper was the stirring of leaves in the night.

He told of those long night hours alone in a cabin high up in his great gray mountains, when the stillness was so dense that even the hoot of a solitary owl was companionable; of the storms that rocked the cabin and broke giant trees as if they were small twigs.

His gray eyes gazed far off, seeing the misty lake of which he was telling us. The mist, he said, was from the hard compact of pelting rain. For hours he had been alone on that sheet of lead-gray water enveloped in the damp clinging mantle of mist which hid from sight sky, shore, and every living creature.

At last he had succeeded in pushing the ceiling out of the way of the stars; at last our snug walls no longer oppressed him. For in memory he was back in the land that was at once austere and kind, and we were there with him. So absorbed were we in what he told us, so far from our own four walls, that we did not notice our fire had grown gray. But he, with true woodsman instinct, knelt on the hearth rug coaxing it back. With deft concern he lifted a stick here and laid one there until there was a current of air through the center, and the fire in response leaped to flame.

"There," said he, glowing, "that's a pretty fire."

"Plenty of deer in those parts," he went on.

And we saw soft-eyed deer peering out of the shadows, while rabbits scuttled into leafy havens, and baby black bears, half-friendly, half-afraid, eyed us questioningly, and tumbled clumsily back to mother-bear's protection.

He told of the life of the lumberman, who trudged into the forest in the autumn to come out only when the ice was breaking and the logs went roaring down the freshet-fed stream. He lingered for a moment on the lore, the chivalry, the sportsmanship, and the code of those great solitary places. His eyes shone as he spoke of the rhythmic swing of the ax, this way and that, this way and that, and of the glint of the sun on the swinging steel.

"Ever slept on a balsam bed?" he asked, looking deeply into the fire, which by this time was no longer our own hearth fire, but a camp fire deep in the quiet woods.

A balsam bed? We had dreamed of sleeping on a balsam bed.

"You want boughs first," he ruminated, "boughs an inch or more through, almost limbs, for these first ones. And you must lay them so. (He laced his great fingers together, crisscross.) The ground might be wet, and you want to be high and dry.

"You make a layer of smaller ones. Then you build it up higher and keep getting them smaller. Oh, you can't hurry. It takes a good two hours to make a balsam bed and make it right." He looked solemn. With him it was a rite, this woodman's art.

"Then you build it up and up, until you have it so high." He held his long arms apart to indicate a generous depth.

"Then you take balsam tips, little ones, about so long." He indicated with his first finger on the thumb at half the length of the first joint.

"Make them thick, the thicker the better. And you will admit you never had a better bed. Soft? There's nothing like it. And sweet?"

Forgetting that he was not alone, he closed his eyes and leaned his head back. There was hardly a breath in the room. We were there with him. We, too, were smelling that clean-sweet, aromatic pungency of the balsam that is like no other odor in the world. We needed no words.

The Street of the Watermelon

In the city of Florence there is a thoroughfare now bearing the name of Via Ricasoli, but which was formerly known as the Via del Cocomero, or the Street of the Watermelon. The street is narrow, dark, and still medieval in character; and leads from the Piazza of St. Mark to the Cathedral. . . .

What memories the names of the ancient by-ways awaken of rich pageants, the pomp of religious processions, fierce conflicts of opposing political factions, and high garden walls, sheltering pomegranate trees, parterres of roses and violets, with a pink cloud of blossoming shrubbery occasionally visible above the boundary of parapet!

Our Street of the Watermelon recalls the tender twilight of summer nights merging from August to September. Groups of the people, happy, tranquil, and indolent, are then seated on the stone bench flanking a palace, eating slices of luscious fruit, or gathered about the little stands of the vendors in the square of the Baptistery and along the Via Calzajuoli. How the strings of tinted lanterns sway above the piles of huge green balls, white flaming torches shed fitful gleams on the bronze doors of Ghiberti, the campanile, and the Duomo opposite. The flickering ray of torch and Chinese lantern, the deep shadow of a sculptured archway, and the crowd ebbing and flowing, with laughter, gossip, and song, devouring the plebeian fruit—such is the picture of the summer night.

Why Street of the Watermelon? Did the melon first reach the lips of the thirsty populace by the gate, promising delicious coolness of crimson pulp within firm emerald rind? Some medieval urchin may have sighed in an ecstasy of satiety, "Let the lane henceforth be known as the Via del Cocomero."

Whence came the fruit? Did a Persian, pining for the autumn food of the population of Iran, as for the peaches of Ispahan, or the pears of Nathenz, ripen Tuscan melons in wistful remembrance of the hoard of the Kum bazaar?

Inseparably associated with this phase of street christening, the emblems of certain families evidence a grain of sly humor. The border of garlic around the escutcheon of the Agli; a cluster of shalots for the Scalonhe; fig - leaves delicately sculptured on the mansion of Messer Foglia, in the Old Market; or the three poppies on the shield of the Salimbent, in the Via Porta Rossa, with the warning attached to the somnolent flowers, "Sleep not" (Per non dormire)—may have possessed equal value with the lions rampant on gold and silver ground of haughty neighbors.—From "The Lily of the Arno," by VIRGINIA W. JOHNSON.

HIGH above the old city of Palma, with the somnolent warmth of the afternoon stealing into the little, turreted room; with the restful hush of high places set apart from the doings of men far below; with the window wide to the tranquil sky and the old door leaning back against the wall, yet never a breath of air to stir the bits and pieces that lie about—the whole surely makes a picture worthy of a skilled artist.

It is as if we, too, had climbed the old stone stairs, feeling our way in the gloom of the tower, and coming at length, all suddenly, upon the resting figure of the laborer in the full light of the sun. And here we stand on the threshold, holding back so as not to disturb that figure of complete serenity. This is Robert Austin's way of telling his story. Could any other method be more effective? The placing of the figure on the upper half of the plate, with the wide space in the foreground leading directly up to it, adds forcibly to the sense of height which is ably supported by the fine drawing of the distance, so typical of Austin's exquisite work, and in itself an interesting study of the cathedral town.

Robert Austin, who is at present giving a show at the Goodman-Walker Galleries, Boston, is a deliberate and remarkably methodical worker, building up his effects by subjecting his plates to a succession of corrections so apparently slight as to seem to the uninitiated almost unnoticeable. He began his studies at the Royal College of Art, London, where eventually he became a teacher of engraving. During the war he broke off his art work to serve as a gunner, and the few etchings he made in 1919 all represented scenes bordering on the war area.

Two years later he was elected an Associate of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers, and in 1922 won the Prix de Rome. He was then able to satisfy the deep love he had already felt for Italian art by studying in Rome for many months of three successive years, and by wandering at will through the old towns and villages during the vacations. In 1927 he spent a holiday with his wife in the Balearic Isles, making illustrations for her book, "A Majorca Holiday"; and in his print, "The Belfry," we seem to have an echo of that happy time.

Artists have personal fads and fancies, which often serve as hall-marks to their work. Austin's fancies circle around cats and bells—particularly bells. Among his book illustrations many drawings of bells may be found, and at one time he made a bell the subject of a still-life study. In the present engraving the bell, though small, has an important part to play—so has the cat; for, while the cat, placed well in the center of the picture, adds forcibly to the sense of comfortable repose, the bell seems to be holding itself in readiness to break the spell by sending its voice ringing out clear and strong. Meanwhile we are permitted to peep at the charming details of the furnishings of the little place; to consider the harmonious weight of the simple patches of light as balanced against the strongly defined woodwork which, in turn, adds to the sense of space beyond; to admire the taste and industry expended on the smallest object, and the variety of line employed for the door bolt, the man's garments, and the cat.

"The Belfry" is a charming study, skillfully handled, which possesses at the same time a welcome touch of humor.

Beethoven at Teplitz

In July, 1812, while Goethe was at Karlsbad, he received a letter from his grand duke asking him to come at once to Teplitz, where the young Empress of Austria wished to meet him. Goethe went to Teplitz; Beethoven had already been there for a week. It was not to see him that Goethe went there, but, being in the same town, he remembered, no doubt, the striking picture which Bettina had drawn of Beethoven, and the latter's ardent desire to meet him. His mind misgave him, but the inquisitive eagerness of the expert in human character won the day.

Teplitz was then full of emperors and empresses, gorgeous archdukes and court ladies. Beethoven, however, was not one of those who were impressed by their dazzling plumage. He wrote in his grumbling way: "There are few men, and among those few, none of outstanding merit; I am alone, quite alone."

It was then that he wrote to a little eight-year-old girl the exquisite letter in which we find the famous passage: "I can admit no other sign of superiority than a good heart."

On the same day, in a letter to his publishers, he suddenly exclaims, in the midst of business matters, "Goethe is here." We feel how stirred he was by his presence.

Goethe acted in noble fashion. He was the first to call (Sunday, July 19th). And he, too, like Bettina and so many others was conquered at first sight. On the same day he wrote to his wife:

"Zusammengefasster, energischer, inniger, habe ich noch keinen Künstler gesehen" ("Never before have I met an artist of more powerful concentration, more energy or deeper sincerity").

This is saying a great deal. During his whole life Goethe had never honored any other man by such a testimony of superiority.—ROMAIN ROLLAND, in "Goethe and Beethoven." Translated from the French by G. A. PFISTER and E. S. KEMP.

Stable Profits

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE general unrest which seems to have affected the financial status of many hitherto flourishing business enterprises, the question of realizing profits has become a matter of grave concern to many. The margin which indicates an excess of returns over expenditures is the measure of profit. This margin of profit may vary with fluctuating markets or with general conditions. How is one to meet these changing conditions, and still be able to maintain an ample and dependable income and standard of living?

A careful consideration of the situation as a whole is highly important; also, a willingness to make such readjustment in one's own affairs as may seem necessary in order to bring one's problems into the range of reasonable solution. One is then in a position to see that universal thought needs to be changed from dependence on material sources of supply to that of radical reliance upon the sustaining power of the infinite Mind—the one and only Mind which governs the universe, including man, through intelligent, fixed, and eternal laws. While one may not be able to effect much change in the general trend of human belief, he can, at least, bring his own thought and life into conformity with the divine laws by means of which Deity supplies all good to man. Step by step right thinking and right acting will enable anyone to solve the problem of supply, of health, or of employment, and bring into evidence the means of livelihood which God has provided for those who follow Him in righteousness. Stable profits come from stable business, stable character, stable confidence, and stable reliance upon the laws of God.

Many centuries ago the prophet Isaiah called to the people of his time, saying: "Thus saith the Lord, thy Redeemer, the Holy One of Israel; I am the Lord thy God which teacheth thee to profit, which leadeth thee by the way that thou shouldest go. O that thou hadst hearkened to my commandments! then had thy peace been as a river, and thy righteousness as the waves of the sea." These words are applicable today. We need to turn to God in our business ventures, and to learn that obedience to His commandments or laws will bring stable profits and sufficiency into our lives.

Jesus said, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." On another occasion, Jesus asked this important question: "What shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?"—lose his sense of identity in the kingdom of God. What kind of profits are we seeking, "the whole world" of material illusions, or the things of the kingdom of God?

Christian Science lifts thought above the depressing conditions outlined by a merely material sense of existence, and teaches us how to rely on God for sustenance and supply. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 494) Mrs. Eddy makes the statement that "divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need." Thousands of men, women, and children today are proving for themselves and for others the truth of this statement, and are willing to give testimony thereof. It has been demonstrated that there is no "human need" so dire, no condition so seemingly hopeless, no business so depressed that "divine Love" cannot meet the situation, and correct the false beliefs that would bind man to sin, sickness, poverty, and death.

Do your profits seem unstable, insufficient? Are you mourning the loss of friends, loss of wealth, position, or health? Remember, Jesus said, "Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comforted;" and Christian Science brings that comfort to your very door, to your office, your business, and to the maintenance of your station in life. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 186) Mrs. Eddy writes, "Rest assured that He in whom dwelleth all life, health, and holiness, will supply all your needs according to His riches in glory."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Stabil fortjeneste

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

SOM følge av den almindelige uro som synes å ha innvirket på mange hittil blomstrende forretningsforetagenders finansielle stilling, er opnåelse av fortjeneste for mange blitt et spørsmål som volder alvorlig bekymring. Fortjenesten måles efter det beløp med hvilket inntekter overstiger utgifter. Dette overskudd kan variere med det skiftende marked eller med de almindelige forhold. Hvorledes skal vi møte disse skiftende forhold og allikevel kunne opretholde en rummelig og sikker inntekt og levemåte?

En omhyggelig overveielse av situasjonen i sin helhet er overmåte viktig; likeledes en villighet til å foreta sådanne tilpasninger i våre egne forhold som kan synes nødvendige for å bringe våre problemer innenfor rekkevidden av en rimelig løsning. Vi vil da være i stand til å se at den universelle tenkning trenger å forandres, så den ikke lenger ser hen til materielle tilførselskilder, men helt og holdent setter sin lit til den opholdende kraft som utgår fra det uendelige Sinn,—det ene og eneste Sinn som styrer universet, innbefattende mennesket, gjennem intelligente, faste og evige lover. Mens det enkelte menneske kanskje ikke kan bevirke nogen større forandring i den menneskelige antagelses almindelige tendens,—kan det i det minste bringe sin egen tenkning og sitt eget liv i overensstemmelse med de guddommelige lover gjennem hvilke Guddommen skjenker mennesket alt godt. Skritt for skritt vil enhver ved å tenke rett og gjøre rett settes i stand til å løse problemet tilførsel, sundhet eller beskjeftigelse, og bringe for dagen de midler til livsophold som Gud har forordnet for dem som følger Ham i rettferdighet. Stabil fortjeneste er et resultat av stabil forretning, stabil karakter, stabil fortrøstning og stabil tillit til Guds lover.

For mange århundrer siden henvendte profeten Esaias sig til sin samtid og sa: "Så sier Herren, din gjenløser, Israels Hellige: Jeg er Herren din Gud, som lærer dig å gjøre det som er dig til gagn, som fører dig på den vei du skal gå. Gid du vilde akte på mine bud! Da skulde din fred bli som elven, og din rettferdighet som havets bølger." Disse ord har gyldighet idag. Vi trenger å vende oss til Gud i våre forretningsforetagender, og å lære at lydighet mot Hans bud eller lover vil bringe stabil fortjeneste og tilførsel inn i vårt liv.

Jesus sa: "Søk først Guds rike og hans rettferdighet, så skal I få alt dette i tilgift!" Ved en annen leilighet stillet Jesus dette viktige spørsmål: "Hvad gagner det et menneske om han vinner den hele verden og tar skade på sin sjel?"—taper følelsen av sin identitet i Guds rike? Hvad slags fortjeneste søker vi efter, "den hele verden" av materielle illusjoner eller de ting som hører Guds rike til?

Christian Science løfter tanken op over de nedsiående forhold som en rent materiell bevisthet om tilværelse trekker op for oss, og lærer oss hvorledes vi kan stole på Gud med hensyn til underhold og tilførsel. I *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (s. 494) fremsetter Mrs. Eddy denne erklæring: "Guddommelig Kjærlighet har alltid møtt og vil alltid møte ethvert menneskelig behov." Der er idag tusener av menn, kvinner og barn som for sitt eget vedkommende og for andre beviser sannheten av denne erklæring, og er villige til å avlegge vidnesbyrd om det. Det er blitt demonstrert at der ikke er noget "menneskelig behov" så skrikende, nogen tilstand så tilsynelatende håpløs, nogen forretning så nedfor at ikke "guddommelig Kjærlighet" kan mestre situasjonen og beriktige de falske antagelser som vilde binde mennesket til synd, sykdom, fattigdom og død.

Synes din fortjeneste å være usikker, utilstrekkelig? Sørger du over tapet av venner, tapet av rikdom, stilling eller sundhet? Husk at Jesus sa: "Salige er de som sørger; for de skal trøstes"; og Christian Science bringer denne trøst like til din dør, til ditt kontor, din forretning, og til opretholdelsen av din stilling i samfundet. I *First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (s. 186) skriver Mrs. Eddy: "Vær forvisset om at Han i hvem alt liv, all sundhet og hellighet bor, efter Sin rikdom vil fylle alle eders behov i herlighet."

Oplysninger med hensyn til Christian Science litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society.

A Little Korean Boy's Dog Friends

The two dogs which my grandmother took into the garden for a walk were very good friends of mine; I loved them more than Yun-Koo and Chak-Doo-Shay (boy friends). Poohung was the name of the large serious one, which means Hoot-Owl. I gave him that name because he looked like that, and was too serious ever to deceive. He had pretty, gentle, sincere eyes and a strong tall body on which he let me ride. He very much resembled a wolf, but was more kind and brave in his temper than wolves. . . .

His companion was a small comic dog, named Dalksali, because he had so much hair that he always collected sticking needles or dalksali in great quantities when he went to the woods. . . .

Both dogs carried things for me and minded me when I spoke. But sometimes Dalksali would only pretend to mind. If I told him to go home, he would take a roundabout road through the rice fields or the long grass by the stream, so that I could not see him, but he would be wiggling along after me all the while. If I caught him, he would turn around quickly and pretend that he had been going the other way ever since I spoke. . . .

How often did I wander through the mountains picking strawberries, with Dalksali and Poohung beside me, baskets tied by strings to their necks! How often did these dogs try to eat strawberries, although I had told them strawberries were only for me! Yet how patiently did they carry the baskets without benefit! How often did I walk through the thick bushes of the mountain woods and through the enfolding, sweeping branches of the pine grove with Dalksali and with Poohung at my heels! And when I climbed after pine gum, the two dogs stood below and barked, never taking their eyes from me.

"Wong! Wong! Yang! Yang! Be careful! Don't go out on that branch. It's too slender," they would warn me. Just like a human being, Poohung would stand on two legs, his ears and tail fanning the air, his tongue hanging out, breathless with anxiety.

We loved the snow together, and we loved the rain. They in their fur coats, I in my straw raincoat were amply protected from the summer showers as all three of us walked barefoot through the wet and deserted streets of Song-Dune-Chi, when others stayed in their houses. —YOUNGHILL KANG, in "The Grass Roof."

Companionship

I do not know what things you do
Or where you are;
You move in a world apart from mine,
Remote as a star!

As stones that are hewn from stranger quarries,
Yet journey far, to meet and fit
In building eternal and ultimate,
So we, apart here in what we do,
Are one in what we are!

PHYLLIS WELLS.

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STOCKS TURN DOWNWARD IN ACTIVE MARKET

Considerable Profit-Taking and Short Selling Lower Prices

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—This was a day of sober second thought in Wall Street.

Security prices were revised downward sharply, after yesterday's sharp upswing, which reflected the first violent burst of enthusiasm over the lifting of some of Wall Street's more oppressive worries.

Bonds continued to advance for a time, but share prices started to slip right after the opening, gathering momentum on the downgrade. Most of yesterday's advance was lost by midday, and by that time bonds also were in reverse.

The decline gained momentum after midday. Such issues as United States Steel, American Telephone, North American, Allied Chemical, New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio and Santa Fe tumbled 6 to 10 points.

The closing tone was weak. Sales were around 3,000,000 shares.

While the British crisis had been the most unsettling element of uncertainty hanging over the market, possible repercussions in other countries began to have an unsettling influence today. Advance in the Swedish bank rate to 6 per cent, and heaviness of Scandinavian currencies, led to a feeling that the gold standard may be abandoned elsewhere than London.

In the meantime, the added responsibilities upon New York as the world's chief money center were reflected in an abrupt stiffening of the money market, and widespread expectations that the New York Federal Reserve Bank will increase its rediscount rate from the extremely low level of 1½ per cent, possibly to 2 per cent. This would not generally be viewed in Wall Street as an adverse development, for many bankers have regarded the 1½ per cent rate as largely artificial, reflecting little save the stagnant condition of capital.

An increase in the rediscount rate based upon revived commercial demand for funds at home, however, would be more encouraging than an upturn reflecting increased foreign requirements.

The rate for bankers' acceptances, which pushed up ⅛ of 1 per cent yesterday gained another ¼ of 1 per cent today. Time money, which has recently been nominally quoted at 1¼ to 2 per cent—there has been virtually no demand—was nominally quoted at 2 for all maturities today. Call money was firm at 1½ per cent, with no funds available at concessions in the outside market.

The tightening of the money market brought heavy selling into the U. S. Government securities in the bond market, which have recently been sold at record low yields.

Of course, the reaction in stocks reflected to some degree profit taking and renewed bear pressure. Although the ban on short selling was lifted yesterday, veteran bears were said to have stood aside, letting the technical rally run its course before renewing their activities.

The failure of a prominent Cologne (Ger.) banking house was another evidence of the continued unsettlement abroad.

The bond market turned heavy this afternoon after a rather lively rally during the morning. Weakness of stocks seemed to be a factor in the reversal of trend.

United States Government issues weakened, reflecting firmer credit rates. Many railroad bonds more than lost their early gains, which had amounted to a point or so in some instances. Trading was active.

Advance in Bills May Mean Rise In Rediscount Rate

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—Reflecting increased offerings for bankers acceptances which are largely used for financing domestic and international trade, dealers advanced bid and asked rates today one-quarter of one per cent, the second increase in a week. Wall Street viewed the advance as possibly foreshadowing an increase in the Federal Reserve rediscount rate, now at 1½ per cent.

On Tuesday the rates were advanced ¼ of 1 per cent and with the quarter of a per cent rise today comprised the sharpest change in acceptance rates in a week in some time.

After suspension of gold payments by the Bank of England some British banks have been withdrawing from the acceptance buying market and the advances in the rates here were ascribed to the larger demand in the American market.

With the unsettled condition of sterling some anticipate that for a time at least the American acceptance market may become the foremost in the world. London has ranked first and the United States second.

Acceptances are equivalent to promissory notes and maturities are fixed between one and six months.

The present rediscount rate of 1½ per cent which has prevailed since May 1 is the lowest in the history of the Federal Reserve Bank System, and is the lowest of central banking systems of the world.

In quarters where an advance was anticipated it was said there has been considerable selling of bills in this market by foreign and out-of-town banks and that much of the paper had been taken to the Federal Reserve Bank.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, Sept. 24—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs, 000 omitted) compare as follows:

	Sept. 18,'31	Sept. 11,'31
Gold	58,575,000	58,576,000
Sight balances abroad	14,617,000	15,803,000
Neg bills bght abroad	10,563,000	10,613,000
Com bills France	4,418,000	4,231,000
Adv agst securities	2,768,000	2,790,000
Negot bonds of a f.	5,064,000	5,064,000
Circulation	77,575,000	78,198,000
Tot sred cur acets	26,603,000	27,361,000
Treasury	1,416,000	834,000
Sinking fund	6,790,000	6,918,000
Private	18,084,000	19,265,000
Total sight liabilities	104,178,000	105,559,000
Ratio %	56.23%	55.49%
Bank rate	2%	2%

THURSDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Sept. 24	Sept. 23
14¼	3¾		Abitibi Pow & P	100	4	3	3		
8	8		Abitibi pf	100	9¾	9¾	9¾		3¾
23½	6	1	Adams Express	2300	10½	9¾	9¾		10
62	76½	3	Adams Exp pf	30	76½	76½	76½		78½
33½	27¾	2	Adams Millis	2100	36¾	36¾	37		36¼
33½	11¾	1.40	Addressograph	400	12	12	12		12
100¾	98¾	3	Air Reduction	7300	72¼	69¼	69¼		71½
10¾	1¾		Airway Elec App	100					
20½	5	.60	Alaska-Juneau	34800	16⅞	14½	15¼		17¼
12¾	3¼		Alleghany Corp	7000	5	3⅜	3⅜		3
59½	8		Alleghy pf ww	300	12¼	10	10		11
55½	9¼		Alleghany pf xw	100	10	10	10		9¼
60	30	3	Alliance Realty	30	25	20	20		
182¾	86½	6†	Allied Chem	7400	97½	89½	89½		97
43¾	14½	3	Allis Chalmers	1700	17⅜	15¼	15¾		16¼
18⅞	8	1	Alpha Port Cem	100	13	13	13		
23	14½	3	Amerada	300	15¼	15	15		15¾
29¾	7⅞		Am Ag Ch Del	400	9½	9	9		8½
43¾	20¾	3†	Am Bank Note	400	22½	21½	21¾		23
96¼	54		Am Bank Note pf	110	60	60	60		61
4¾	1½		Am Beet Sugar	300	3⅛	1⅜	1⅜		
38	23⅜	2.40	*Am Brake S&F	300	25	25	25		25½
124⅜	109⅞	7	Am Brake S&F pf	30	108⅜	108½	108½		108½
129¾	78	5†	Am Can	36300	82⅞	76¾	76¾		83½
152½	140	7	Am Can pf	200	141	141¾	141		
38¾	9¾	1	Am Car & Fdry	400	12¼	11¾	11¾		12
86	40	7	Am Car & F pf	130	49	45	47¼		45
43¾	6½		Am Chain	400	9	8½	8½		10
48¾	35	3†	Am Chicle	1400	37½	35	35		37¼
14½	5⅞		Am Com Alcohol	200	6¼	6¼	6¼		6⅛
18	5¼		Am Encaustic T	100	5¼	5¼	5¼		
33½	9		Am European	400	13½	11	11		12
81¾	14¼		Am & For Pow	21400	17¾	14⅝	14⅝		17¾
90	49¼	6	Am & For Pow 6	400	56	51	52		49½
79½	25		Am & For Pw2pf	500	30½	27½	27½		31
10¾	5¼	1	Am Hawaiian	200	6¾	5⅞	6⅜		6
8	1		Am Hide & L	1400	2½	2	2		2½
30	10¼		Am Hide & L pf	100	16¾	16¾	16¾		17½
31⅝	12½	2	Am Ice	200	15	14½	13⅝		14⅜
26	6½		Am International	1900	8⅞	7½	7⅝		8⅝
36¾	9¼	1	Am Locomotive	600	13	12	12		11
33¾	5		Am Metal	1400	6¾	5½	5½		6
39⅞	5		Am Nat Gas pf	50	8¾	8¾	8¾		8¾
57¼	42½	3	Am News	10	43½	43½	43½		
64⅞	18½	1	Am Power & Lt	4400	22¾	19	19¼		22½
84	62½	4	Am P&L 5% pf	100	62½	62½	62½		
102	78	6	Am P&L 6% pf	700	81	80⅝	81		80½
85	58½	5	Am P&L pf stk	600	63¼	63	63¼		59
26½	7½	.60	Am Radiator	7800	9½	8¾	8¾		8⅞
12⅜	3¼		Am Republics	100	4	4	4		
37⅝	14⅜	5	Am Rolling Mill	5600	16½	14¼	14¼		16
66	34½	5	Am Safety Razor	300	37⅝	34	34		38⅜
1⅝	⅜		Am Ship & Com	100	½	½	½		½
42	25	5	Am Shipbuilding	10	25	25	25		25
58½	19¾	2	Am Smelt & Ref	4500	25	22½	22½		23½
138½	100	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	100½	100½	100½		100
4½	⅜		Am Solvents & C	100	⅜	⅜	⅜		⅜
11½	1		Am Solvents pf	1400	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛		1⅛
31½	9½	1	Am Steel Fdries	400	11	10¼	10¼		10¾
113	77	5	Am Steel F pf	10	92	91½	92		
48¼	37	2½	Am Stores	400	38½	37½	37½		38¾
60	42	5	Am Sugar Ref	400	45¼	44¼	44½		45
201¾	135½	9	Am Tel & Tel	44600	144¾	135½	136¼		144½
1500	313½	31	Am Wat W&E	1500	33½	31	31		34¾
79	29	3	Am WW&E ct	400	31	28½	29¼		31¼
11⅞	5¼		Am Woolen	400	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛		6¼
40	20⅝		Am Woolen pf	400	31⅝	25	26		31¾
18	3		Am Writ Pap pf	100	4	4	4		3½
8¾	3		Am Zinc Lead&S	400	4	3¾	3¾		3⅞
43¼	16		Anaconda Cop	100300	17⅛	15	15		16¼
36	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	16¼	16	16		16⅜
18	8		Archer Daniels	100	9⅜	9¾	9¾		9½
72	29¼	7	Armour Del pf	500	30	28	28		31
8	3¼		Armour Ill A	800	1⅜	1¼	1¼		1⅛
27	3¼		Armour Ill B	2700	1	⅞	⅞		1
47	7		Armour Ill pf	400	8	7	7		7
28⅝	4		Asso Apparel Ind	400	6½	5½	5½		6
29⅝	12½	2½	Asso Dry Goods	400	13⅞	13	13		13¾
8⅝	8		Asso Dry G 2pf	100	61	61	61		62
203¾	105	10	Atchison T&SF	7200	122	109	109½		124½
108¼	96	5	Atchison pf	400	98	97⅝	97⅝		97½
120	70¼	7	Atl Coast Line	100	78	74	74		75¼
23⅜	11	1	Atl Refining	4400	12¾	11⅜	11⅜		12½
13½	5½	1	Atlas Stores	600	5½	5½	5½		8
295½	101½	4§	Auburn Auto	9700	125	113½	115½		125½
2½	1		Auto Sales	400	1⅛	1	1		1
6¼	2	3⅛	Aviation Corp Del	2300	3⅛	3	3		3

—B—

27⅞	8		Baldwin Loco	1700	10⅜	8⅝	8⅞		9¾
87½	31	6	Balt & Ohio	17400	38½	33	34		39⅛
86½	50	5†	Balt & Ohio pf	300	51½	51	51		50
66¾	36	3½	Bangor & Aroos	400	40	36	36		39
60	28⅜	6½	Barker Bros pf	30	30	30	30		
14½	5		Barnsdall A	1300	6¼	5¾	5⅞		6¼
81	48	4	Beatrice Cream	200	50⅞	49	49½		49⅞
111	99	7	Beatrice Cr pf	400	100	99	99		100
6½	1¾		Belding Hem	200	5⅜	5½	5½		5½
80¾	64½	4.12	Belg Nat Rys ppf	400	67¼	66	66		65¼
25½	14⅞	1	Bendix Aviation	7300	18⅞	16¼	16⅜		18
46¼	29	2	Best & Co	400	32⅞	31½	30¾		32½
70⅜	32⅜	2	Bethlehem Steel	10800	36¼	33	33⅜		36⅝
122⅞	94⅞	7	Beth Steel pf	300	96	95	95		96
29	8	1	Blaw Knox	400	10	10	10		10½
43	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	2600	28⅝	25¼	25¼		28
3	½		Booth Fisheries	100	½	½	½		
76½	43½	3†	Borden	1700	47⅞	44⅝	44⅝		47
143¾	91⅛	8	Borg Warner	1200	141¾	125⅝	129⅝		141
66	25		Boston & Maine	200	29	29	29		25
22¾	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg	3400	10½	9⅝	10		10½
24½	10	2	Briggs & Strat	100	11	11	11		11
5¼	1		Brockway	500	1	1	1		1
69⅜	39¾	4	Brooklyn Man T	500	43½	39½	39⅝		42½
94¼	79¾	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	79¾	79¾	79¾		81
64⅝	51⅝	5	Brooklyn Q pf	100	53	53	53		54
129⅜	94	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	101¾	95	95		102½
118¾	117½	7	Brown Shoe pf	10	118½	118½	118½		
15	4½		Brunswick Balke	900	5	4⅝	4⅝		5
9½	3		Bruns Terminal	400	4	3¾	3¾		3¾
20⅝	5⅛		Bucyrus Erie	300	6¾	6¾	6¾		7
5⅝	2½		Budd Mfg	500	3½	3	3		2⅞
13	4½	1	Budd Wheel	300	7	5⅞	5⅞		5½
23	5		Bullard	700	6½	6	6		6⅜
15¾	6⅝	.80	Bulova Watch	900	6¾	6½	6¾		6⅞
32¼	19⅛	1	Burroughs Add	400	20	19⅜	19⅜		20
31	17	2½	Bush Terminal	100	17¾	17¾	17¾		17¼
1¾	¾		Butte & Superior	200	⅞	⅞	⅞		⅞
20⅜	7		Butterick	500	7⅞	7	7		7¾
69¾	15½		Byers	2800	20½	17	17¼		20

—C—

53	18½	2	Calif Packing	100	18¾	18¾	18¾		19
16⅜	8	1	Campbell Wy&C	400	8½	8	8		8¾
43⅜	23½		Calumet & Ariz	600	27	26	27		27
11⅜	4		Calumet & Hecla	300	4½	4⅜	4½		4¼
45	20	3	Canada Dry	1400	21	18⅛	18⅛		21
45⅞	14⅞	1½	Canadian Pacific	2900	17¾	15½	16		17⅞
16	9		Capital Admin	500	9½	9	9		
131½	42½		Case Thresh	21000	49	43½	44		49¼
116	53	7	Case Thresh pf	10	70	70	70		
52½	14¼	3	Caterpillar Trac	1600	16⅛	15	15		15¾
4	2		Cavanagh Dobbs	20	2	1¾	1¾		2⅛
16	4		Celanese Corp	300	7½	6½	6½		7¼
37¾	14		Celotex Co pf	40	16⅜	16⅛	16½		
13½	3		Celotex ct	300	7⅞	3⅞	3⅞		4
25¾	16	1½	Central Aguirre	300	18½	18½	18½		18½
230	135	8	Central RR of NJ	100	135	135	135		135
8¼	2½		Century Ribbon	200	5½	5⅛	5⅛		5⅜
46½	24½	2½	Ches & Ohio	6800	31¾	28	28½		32¼
23¼	3¼		Checker Cab Mfg	500	5	5	5		5
54⅞	21¾	3	Chesapeake Corp	3900	23¼	22¼	23		28
27½	15		Chi & Gt W pf	4500	20¾	17	17⅛		21
8⅞	3		Chi Mil & St P	200	3½	3¼	3¼		4
15⅜	4¾		Chi Mil & St P pf	7200	6¾	5½	5½		5⅝
45½	15	4	Chi & N'western	400	17	16⅛	16⅛		20⅞
15⅛	5		Chi Pneu Tool	200	6½	5⅝	5⅝		5⅞
65½	20		Chi Rock Isl & P	1000	30½	29	29¼		33⅜
90	44	6	Chi RI P 6%	200	45	45	45		45
23	12	3	Chi Yellow Cab	200	12¼	10½	10⅝		12⅞
23	12	3	Chi Yellow Cab	200	12¼	10½	10⅝		12⅞
33¾	11¾		Childs Company	400	12	11½	11½		12
25¾	12½	1	Chrysler	9500	15¾	14⅛	14½		15⅞
37⅜	27	3.60§	City Ice & Fuel	600	29⅞	29	29⅞		30
90	70¼	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	75¾	75¾	75¾		75
42⅝	11		City Stores	200	2	1½	2		1½
25	8		City Stores A	40	11	11	11		
34½	16¾	3	Cluett Peabody	200	19¾	18½	18½		19
170	118	7.50	Coca Cola	1600	134½	129	129½		134¾
50½	34½	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	900	35⅞	34	35		36
104½	98	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	96	96	96		98
17⅛	8		Collins & Aikman	400	10¼	9½	9½		10
10¼	7½		Colonial Bea Oil	200	9¼	9	9		9
31¾	51	6	Colo Fuel & Ir	300	10⅜	9½	9½		10½
48	20½	3	Colo & Southern	200	25	25	25		20¼
45⅝	19¾	2§	Columbia Gas	11000	22⅞	20½	20⅝		22½
109½	92¾		Columbia G pf A	200	93½	92¾	92¾		94
111⅝	49⅜	5	Columbian Carb	2500	54	50¼	50¼		53¾
16⅜	3⅛	.56	Columbia Graph	700	5½	4½	4½		5¼
11¾	11½	1	Comm Credit	1600	12½	12⅛	12⅛		12⅛
25⅞	20	1¾	Comm Cred pf	20	23	23	23		23
92	76½	6½	Comm Cred I pf	40	85½	85	85		86
35⅞	30	3	Comm Cred A	100	30	30	30		30
25½	21½	2	Comm Cred pf B	100	24	24	24		23
34	17½	2	Comm Inv Tr	800	18½	17½	17½		18½
106	99½	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	100	100	100	100		
21½	9⅞	1	Comm Solvents	10400	12⅞	10⅝	11		12½
12	4⅞	.40	Comwlth & So	9900	6¼	5½	5½		6
10⅜	7⅞	6	Comwlth & S 8pf	200	82¼	82	82		81
34¼	30	2	Concho Nast Pub	200	30	30	30		30
14⅜	6⅞	1	Congoleum Nairn	1800	12⅜	11⅜	11⅜		12½
15	3⅜		Consol Film Ind	200	5¾	4⅞	5¾		4¾
18⅞	9⅝	2	Consol Film I pf	600	10⅝	9⅜	10		10½
109¾	73¼	4	Consol Gas	33100	77¾	72½	73¼		77½
107	101½	5	Consol Gas pf	400	100⅝	103¾	103¾		103¼
15⅞	10½	1	Consol Laundries	200	11¼	11	11		11
42½	20	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	22	22	22		22½
1¾	½		Consol Textile	1400	¾	½	½		⅝
8½	2½		Contain'r A	300	2⅝	2½	2½		
3	⅞		Container B	200	1	1	1		1
30	5½		Cont Baking A	1200	7¾	7	7		7¼
3⅜	⅞		Cont Baking B	900	1½	1	1		1⅛
77½	44⅞	8	Cont Baking pf	100	49	49	49		50
62¾	38½	2½	Cont Can	4500	42⅜	39¾	39⅞		42½
16⅞	5½		Cont Dia Fibre	100	6	5½	5½		5⅝
51⅝	24¼	2.40	Cont Insurance	1700	27	25	25		27
4½	1⅛		Cont Motors	1300	1⅝	1¼	1¼		1⅜
12	5		Cont Shares	1500	2¾	2	2		2½
38½	44⅛		Corn Products	7700	49¾	44⅛	44⅝		49¾
152½	143⅜	7	Corn Prod pf	10	140½	140½	140½		142
18	4		Coty	800	5	4½	4½		4¾
19⅝	11¾		Crex Carpet	100	11¼	11¼	11¼		
8⅝	3½		Crosley Radio	100	4	4	4		
38¼	18½	2.40	Crown Cork & S	100	19¼	19¼	19¼		19½
63	30⅝		Crucible Steel	200	35	32¼	33		35¼
106	65	7	Crucible Steel pf	30	69½	69½	69½		67
5⅞	2¼		Cuban Am Sug	200	3	2⅞	3		3¼
48⅞	35¾	4	Cudahy Packing	300	37½	37½	37½		37½
11	6¼	4	Curtis Publishing	100	6¼	6¼	6¼		6¼
5⅞	1⅞		Curtis-Wright	1900	2¼	2⅛	2⅛		2
8½	3		Curtis-Wright A	400	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛		3⅛
112	95¼	7	Cushman 7%	10	100	100	100		
107	86	8	Cushman 8%	10	88	86	86		
41	12½		Cutler Hammer	800	14½	14	14½		14½

—D—

23	8½		Davison Chem	400	7	6¾	6⅞		6¾
187¼	96	9	Del & Hudson	3000	110	106	106		113½
102	29½	4	Del Lack & W	2600	38¾	33	33		40
195	136	8	Detroit Edison	500	136¼	134	135		
23	14	1	Diamond Match	1800	16¾	15⅞	16		16½
28½	24¾	1½	Diamond M pf	1600	25	24¾	25¾		25
23½	7	1	Dome Mines	1600	10½	9¼	9¼		9⅞
24	14½	1.20	Dominion Stores	200	17	16⅝	16⅝		16½
21¼	12½	1.25	Douglas Air	100	13¾	13¼	13¼		13⅝
107	69	4	Du Pont de Nem	15000	73¾	67¼	67¾		74
14¾	10	1	Duplan Silk	100	10	10	10		10

—E—

185¾	113¾		Eastman Kodak	4500	134½	112¼	113		122½
21⅞	8⅝	1.60	Eaton Axle Spg	400	10¼	7¼	7½		10¼
60	35⅛		Elmgon S pf	200	54½	54½	54½		54½
74⅜	27	4	Elec Auto-Lite	7000	31⅜	28½	29		31
4½	2		Elec Boat	200	2½	2½	2½		2½
9⅜	2½	1	Elec & Mus Ind	3700	5½	4¼	4¾		4¾
69½	23¼	1	Elec Pow & Lt	21000	27⅞	25¾	24¾		26⅞
106⅞	85	7	Elec Pow & L pf	900	87½	85½	85½		85
86¼	73	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	600	75⅝	73¾	73¾		75⅛
66	30	4	Elec Stor Battery	1100	37	35⅛	35½		36
114	102½	7	Endicott John pf	200	110	110	110		
40	22	1.60	Engineers Pub S	300	25	25	25		22
35¾	25½	2½	Equitable Off Bld	300	25½	25½	25½		26
19¾	10½		Erie RR	700	18⅜	13¾	13½		16⅜
12¾	3¼		Eureka Vacuum	1400	4	4¾	4⅝		5
25	14½	1½	Exchange Buffet	70	14½	14¼	14¼		

—F—

29⅞	7		Fairbanks Morse	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞		
27⅞	15½	.25	Fed Dept Stores	300	19¾	17	18		18½
49⅝	30	1½†	Fed L & Trac	100	33	33	33		
30	11	1.30	Fed Water Serv	200	13½	11½	11½		12½
56¼	35¾	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	2900	29⅝	26½	26½		28½
34	16	.25	Filene's Sons Co	100	17	17	17		

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Sept. 24	Sept. 23
104	85¼	6½	Filene's pf	20	89½	89½	89½		
21½	13	1	Firestone T&R	100	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜		18
68¼	56	6	Firestone T&R pf	200	58½	58¼	58½		58
63	41	2½	First Nat Stores	1400	51¾	48½	48½		51
⅞	⅛		Fisk Rubber	2700	¾	⅝	⅝		
10¾	5		Follansbee B	200	8	6¼	7		8¼
31¾	14	1½	Food Mach	1000	12	12	12		
84½	13	2	Foster-Wheeler	1100	17	13½	13½		18½
24¼	12		Fourth Nat Inv	600	13¾	12¾	13		13¾
17½	3¾		Foundation	300	4½	4½	4½		
38⅝	9¾	4	Fox Film A	5400	10¼	9¼	9¼		9¾
78	67	7	Franklin Sim pf	10	70	70	70		70
43¼	17	3	Freeport Texas	1300	30¼	28½	29		30¼

—G—

60	27½	8	Gamewell	10	32½	32½	32½		27½
77¼	47¾	4	Gen Am Inv	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜		5¼
77¼	47¾	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	400	50¾	49¼	49¼		50¼
37	23¾	2†	Gen Asphalt	3300	13⅜	12	12		12
28⅝	16½	3	Gen Baking	400	18⅛	17⅜	17⅜		16⅛
6¾	4¼		Gen Bronze	2000	5	4¾	4¾		4¾
13	3¼		Gen Cable	100	8

TRADE TREND IN DOMINION IS FAVORABLE

Food, Clothing, Shoe, Hardware, Auto, and Steel Demand Is Gaining

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Sept. 24—Signs that business is moving steadily upward in the Dominion are in evidence.

Improvement was seen in the bond market. The new Canadian National Railway issue of $50,000,000, guaranteed by the Dominion Government, was heavily oversubscribed.

Food, clothing and shoe industries are reported to be experiencing enlarged demand from consumers. Hardware sales have also increased, and several recognized business authorities have ventured the prediction that business is showing signs of the first stages of recovery.

The annual statements of two leading shoe manufacturing concerns show good earnings, and one shows an actual increase in profits for the fiscal period ended July 31 last. An executive of a large canning company states that the volume of sales this year is far ahead of last year.

One of the largest clothing manufacturers and distributors officials reports a sharp improvement in sales of clothing.

General distribution of seasonable merchandise through retail channels during the last two weeks has been moderately active. The demand for the new styles of millinery has stimulated sales in this line, and there is a steady demand for women's hosiery.

A moderate renewal of activity is seen in the automobile trade, cash sales constituting an imposing percentage. The number of new cars made available for use in Canada during the first seven months of the year totaled 68,350, as compared with 11,676 cars in the similar period of 1930.

The structural steel industry is more active. While orders for building purposes continue to be confined to immediate needs, there is a growing demand for steel for bridge building and hydroelectric projects. This is particularly noticeable in the Provinces of Quebec and British Columbia.

The report of cars of revenue freight on Canadian railways for the week ended September 5 contains distinctly encouraging signs. There was recorded a gain of 4160 cars in total loadings for the week, compared with the preceding week, making the second consecutive weekly gain. It is noted that improvement is quite general and not confined to one particular class.

The West is gathering in its crops and while the total production will be much less than last year, some excellent yields are reported from several districts, notably in the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Throughout Eastern Canada the weather has been favorable for harvesting purposes.

The industrial development of the Maritime Provinces has been proceeding with exceptional activity. Unemployment is less pronounced in that section of the country than in any other area and manufacturers are steadily improving their position. It is notable that while output from central electric stations in each of the other economic areas of the country during the first eight months of the year showed a decline when compared with the like period in 1930, an increase was reported in the Maritimes.

Exports and imports for the five months ending Aug. 31 fell $264,071,000 behind the corresponding figures for 1930. Exports dropped from $361,026,000 to $251,373,000, and imports dwindled from $426,947,000 to $272,528,000.

Newsprint mills during August operated at 51.3 per cent of rated capacity, a new low record, and contrasting with 56.8 per cent of capacity in the preceding month and with 66.4 per cent in August of last year. For the eight-month period of this year ended with August, operations of Canadian mills were at 58.3 per cent of capacity, which compares with 71.5 per cent in the corresponding eight-month period of last year.

Exports of butter to the United Kingdom this season have passed 6,500,000 pounds. Last week's shipments out of the port of Montreal were 5633 boxes, bringing the season's total to date to 116,400 boxes. Last year at this corresponding time butter exports to the United Kingdom were only 160 boxes.

DIVIDENDS

Seeman Brothers, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 10.

Alpha Portland Cement Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Oct. 24 to stock of record Oct. 1.

State Street Investment Corporation of Boston, Mass., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Mohawk Investment Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Northern Pacific Railway Company declared a dividend of 75 cents, payable Nov. 2 to stock of record Oct. 5.

American Ship Building Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the common, payable Nov. 2 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Dome Mines, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Oct. 20 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Electric Power & Light Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Nov. 2 to stock of record Oct. 5.

Bloomingdale Brothers, Incorporated, declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Nov. 2 to stock of record Oct. 20.

Middle West Utilities Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent in common on the common, payable Nov. 16 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Canadian Fairbanks Morse Company, Limited, declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Plymouth Cordage Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Oct. 20 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Laclede Steel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 24.

Thatcher Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 90 cents on the convertible preferred stock, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 9.

National Distillers Products Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Nov. 2 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Graham-Paige Motors Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the first preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Lackawanna Railroad declared a dividend of 50 cents, payable Oct. 20 to stock of record Oct. 3. Dividends of $1 were paid in March and June this year.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:00 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	57	55
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	50	50
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	40½	33
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	90	90
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	96¾	96¾
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	86	86
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	40	34
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	90	88
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	75	75
Amer Inter 5½s '49	77¼	77¼
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	13	10
Amer Smelting 5s '47	100½	100
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¾	103½
Amer T&T 4½s '36	105½	105½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	116½	115
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106⅝	106
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	106½	105¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	106½	106¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	108¾	107¾
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	101½	101½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	100	100
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	93	92
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	44	44
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	57	56
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	95	95
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97¼	96½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	109	106½
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	95½	95
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	95½	95¾
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	43	43¼
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	93½	93½
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	93¾	91
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	96	94
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	70	69¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	85	85
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	97	96
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	104¾	104¾
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	84	83½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	99	97¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '45 B	107¾	107½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	113	111½
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	87	87
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	101	100½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	101½	101½
Boston & Maine 5s '55	89½	89½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	87	87
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	85	84
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	23¾	23½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	94	93¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	88	88
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	104	104
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	105½	105½
Calif Petroleum de 5½s '38	91	91
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	90½	90
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	91¼	90½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	91⅛	90
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	92¼	92
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	92	91
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	95¼	95¼
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	96¼	94¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '89	95½	94
Can North 4½s '35	96⅝	96⅝
Can North deb 6½s '46	105¼	105
Can North deb 7s '40	103	101¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	70	70
Can Pacific 4½s '46	81	80
Can Pacific 4½s '60	81	80
Can Pacific 5s '44	98½	97
Can Pacific 5s '54	91¼	89
Can South 5s A '62	101	101
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	101½	101½
Carolina Clin & O 6s	100¼	100
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	75	74⅞
Cen Ill El & Gas 5s	90¼	90¼
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	93	92½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	97	97
Certainteed 5½s '48	48½	46½
Ches Corp 5s' 47	85	81
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	95¾	95
Ches & O gen 4½s' 92	100½	100
Ches & O 4½s B	95	94
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	95	95
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	94¾	94¾
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	99½	99
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	101¾	101¾
Chicago & Erie 1st	103⅜	103⅜
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	59½	56
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s' 32 ct.	82½	82½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	15	13
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s' 75	44	40
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	59½	54
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	102¾	102¾
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	82¼	81¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52	73	72½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	62	58
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	80	80
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	98½	98½
Childs Co 5s '43	60	60
Chile Copper 5s' 47	61	60½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s' 68 A	95¾	95¼
Cin Ind Louis 6s '66	60	60
Clev CC&StL gen4½s '93	87	87
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	84½	84
Clev Un erm 4½s '77	98½	98¾
Clev Un Term 5s '73	106	106
Colonial Oil 6s '38	41½	40
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	80½	80
Colo Industries 5s '34	62	62
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	95½	95
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	93⅞	91
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	93	90½
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	97¼	97¼
Com Credit Co 6s '34	99⅝	99⅝
Com Inv rust 5½s' 49	85⅜	85¼
Con Gas 4½s '51	102	100⅜
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s' 50	26⅜	26⅜
Con Gas Co deb 5½s' 45	106	105⅜
Crown Cork & Seal 6s' 47	93⅝	93⅜
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	61	61
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s' 50	5	5
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s' 42	32	32
Cuba RR 1st 5s' 52	48	48
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	104	103⅜
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	94¼	93¼
Den & Rio G Wn 5 '55	38	36
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	45	44¼
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	101½	101
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102¼	102¼
Detroit Ed 5s '62	105	105
Detroit Riv Tun 4½s' 61	99½	99½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	85	84
Dold Packing 6s '42	62	62
Detroit & Mackinac Ry 1st	30½	30
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	95	95
Dul & I Range 5s '37	102⅞	102⅞
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	11½	11¼
Elgin Joliet & East 1st	101	101
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	60½	60½
Erie RR gen 4s '95	85	848
Erie RR ref 5s '67	61	57
Erie RR gen 5s	69	66
Erie RR gen 5s '75	61	57½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	96	96
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	96	96
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	30	28
Fla East Coast 5s '74	11¾	11¾
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	84	84
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103	102
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	20½	20
Goodrich 6s '45	51	50
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	87½	85½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	100	99½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	105	104⅞
Great Northern 4½s '61	96½	95
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	77	76½
Great Northern 5s '73 C	88	88
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	94	94
Great Northerrn 7s '36 A	104	103½
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	100	100
Hudson Coal 5s '62	47	45
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	106½	106½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	69¼	67
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	69¼	68¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	102¾	102¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102½	101¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106	105⅜
Ill Central 4s '53	56	54
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	60	55
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	60	55
Ill Central 4¾s '66	55	54¼
Ill Central CSt&NO 4½s '63	53	52
Ill Central CSt&NO 5s '63	58	58
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	88	88
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	88½	88
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	57½	55
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	71	68
Inter Match Pacific 5s '47	69	64
Intermetropolitan 4½s	10¼	10⅜
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	55½	54½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	55½	55½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	30	28⅜
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	76	74½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	75	74½
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	74	74
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	34	34
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	57	53
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	66	65
Int Paper 6s '55	41¾	41⅜
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	54½	52
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	71¾	70
Int Tel.& Tel 5s '55	63½	60
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	84	83½
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	84	83½
Lyons (City) 6s' 34	100¾	100¾
Medellin 6½s '54	21	21
Meridionale El 7s '57	78	78
Mex So A '10	4½	4½
Miag Mill Mach 7s '36 xw	29½	29½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	70½	66½
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	14	14
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	89¼	89¼
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	89	88⅝
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	25	25
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	101	101
New South Wales 5s '57	32	32
Nord Rys 6½s2 '50	103	101
North German Lloyd 6s '47	37½	35
Norway (Mun) Bank 8s '67	88¾	88¾
Norway (King) 5s '63	86½	86
Norway (King) 5½s '65	92¾	91½
Norway (King) 6s '43	94	91½
Norway (King)) 6s '44	93	92⅞
Norway (King) 6s '52	94	91½
Norwegian El 5½s '57	71	71
Oriental Dev 4½s '58	84½	81½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	88½	87¾
Oslo (City) 5½s '65	99¾	98¾
Oslo (City) 6s '55	89	89
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	100¾	100¼
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	102¾	102
Paris-Lyons-Med itc ctf 7s '58	102	101
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	9	8½
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	9	8
Poland (Gov)) 6s '40	43	38
Poland (Gov)) 7s '47	40¾	40
Poland (Gov)) 8s '50	46	42
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	13½	12½
Porto Asle (City) 8s '61	16	16
Prussia 6½s '51	37	36½
Prussia 6s '52	37	34½
Queensland (State) 6s '47	51	48¾
Rhine Main 7s '50	62	62
Rhine Westphalia 6s' 52	49½	49½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	52	51
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 xw	55	53
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	49½	49½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	73½	73
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	76½	76½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	93	93½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '50	96	95½
Kings Co El 4s '49	79½	79½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	101¼	101¼
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	97	97
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	93	93½
Laclede Gas 5½s D	92	92
L'Autaro 8s '34	18¼	13
Lehigh C&N 4½s C '54	76	76
Lehigh Val (Pa)) con 4½s 2003	80	80
Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '54	101	101
Loew's Inc 6s '41	85	83
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	39½	38
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	104	104
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	103	103
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	44	44
Marcin Steam 6 6s	30	30
Metro Edison 4½s '68	100	98¼
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100½	100
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	102	101
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '61	101½	100
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	48½	45½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	67¼	67¼
Mo K&T adj 5s A '67	62	62
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	50¾	44½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	72¾	71
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	71	67
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	68½	68½
Mo Pacific 5s M '80	70½	67½
Mo Pac 5s I '81	70¾	67¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	87¼	84
Mohile & Birm 4s '46	80	60
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103¼	103
Montana Power 5s A '43	93¾	93
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	87½	87½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	97½	96½
Nat Steel 5s	84	83¾
Nat Raditor 6½s '47	14¾	14¾
New Eng Tel& Tel 5s '52	111	111
N O Pub Ser 6s A '52	83	81
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	43	43¾
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	83¼	82¾
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	87	87
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	99	98½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	86½	84½
NYH&HR 4½s M	86½	84¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	97	96½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '76	58½	53
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	65	63½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	70	68
NY Edison 5s '44	105½	105½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114	113½
NY GELH&P gen 4½s '65	99¼	99¼
NY GELH&P 5s '48	111¾	111½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	86	84½
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	101	101
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	103½	102½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	53½	50
NY Railway Inc 8s '65	1¾	1¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	104	104
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	104⅞	104½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	70½	69¾
Niag Share 5½s '50	81	81
Norf & W con 4s '96	96	95¼
Norf & W div 4s '44	99½	99
Norf & W PCRC 4s '41	99½	99½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	34	33
North Am Co 5s '61	93	91¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	94½	92½
Nor Am Ed. 5s A '57	97½	97½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	100	99
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	104½	104½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 3047	61	60¾
Nor Pacific pr ln 4s '97	90½	90
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	98⅝	98
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103	103
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106¾	106¼
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	108	108
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	90	90
Pac Coast 1st 5s '46	36¼	36¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103	102½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	31	30¼
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	86	86
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	51	48
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	81⅞	81
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	92½	92¼
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	95	94½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	93¾	91
Penn Railroad 5s '64	100½	100¼
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	102	101
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	105½	104¾
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s	96	94¾
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	117	117
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	57¾	57½
Pere Marquette 5s '56	70	70
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	59	59
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	98	97
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	96¼	95½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '40	49½	49
Pitts Sheningo 1st	100	100
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	103	102½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	80¼	79⅞
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	102¾	102¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	43½	43½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	97½	96
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102½	102⅞
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	103	103
Pure Oil 5½s '37	80	80
Pure Oil 5½s '40	80	80
Read rfg 4½s A '97	94	94
Read rfg 4½s '97	93½	93½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	59½	59
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	21¼	21¼
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	103	103
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	77	77
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	90¾	90¾
St Louis @ SF 4s A '50	55	52½
St Louis @ SF 4½s '78	39¾	37
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	61½	58
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	58	58
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	8½	8¼
Shell Pipe 5s '52	82⅝	82⅜
Shell Union 5s '47	67	66¼
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	67	66
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	103½	103¼
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	47¾	46¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	87½	87½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	90½	90½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	100½	100
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	97½	96¼
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	58½	58½
Smith A O 6½s '33	101½	101
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	95	93
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '56	83	83
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	83½	79½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	82	79
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	93	92½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	63¾	61¾
Southern Ry con 5s '94	100¼	100¼
Southern Ry gen 5s '56	83	83
Southern Ry gen 5½s '56	94½	93
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106½	105½
Spokane I R 5s '55	30¼	30½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103	103⅜
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100	99⅝
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	105	104½
Ter RR Assn 5½s rgf 4s '53	93	93
Texas Corp 5s '44	90¾	89½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 3000	102½	102½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48¼	46¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	32	30½
Unione El L & P 5½s '54	102½	102½
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	99	98½
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	102½	102½
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	79¾	79¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99	97
Union Pacific 4s '68	90¾	90¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	95	95
Union Pacific 4½s '67	96¾	96½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	83¾	83½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	95	95
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	100¾	100
Utica Lt & Pow 5s	107	107
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	52¼	51
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	89½	89
Vanadium 5s	97½	97
Virginia Ry 5s '62	100½	100½
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	101	100¾
Wabash RR 4½s '78	37½	36
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	96¾	96¾
Wabash RR 5s B '76	40	40
Wabash RR 5½s '75	43¾	43½
Wabash RR 5s D '80	40¼	40
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	39¼	39¼
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	47½	46
Warren Bros 6s	50½	50½
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	108	107½
West Shore 4s 2361	82¾	82¾
Western Electric 5s '44	104	103½
Western Maryland 4s '52	64¼	62½
Western Union 5s '51	100½	100½
Western Pacific 5s A '46	80	80
Western Union col 5s '38	104	103¾
Western Union 6½s '36	108	106¾
Western nUion 5s '60	100	98¼
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	90	87
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	103¼	103¼
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	99	99
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	88	87½
Winchester R Arms 7½s '41	45	45
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	46	46
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	87	87
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 B	88¾	88

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Sep24	Sep23
3½s '47	102.3	102.00		102.4
1st 4¼s '47	102.26			102.24
4th 4¼s '38	104.28	104.21	104.21	104.26
US 3s '43 Jan	101.16	101.13		99
US 3⅜s '43 May	101.20	101.8	101.10	
US 3¼s '47	101.19	101.12	101.12	101.20
US 3¼s '56	104.16	104.00		104.18
US 3¼s '49	100.7	100.2	100.2	100.14
US 4s '44	106.12	106.2		106.13
US 4¼s '52	110.14	110.10	110.10	110.20
US 3s '55	99.13	99.00	99.3	99.15

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low	Prev.
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	42	42	
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	85	85	
Akersbus 5s '63	77	77	
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	17¾	17½	
Antioquia 7s A '45	20½	20½	
Argentine Gov 5½s '63	42¼	41¾	
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	46	46	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	45	45	
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	46	44¾	
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	46	46	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	45	45	
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	45	45	
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	46	46	
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	45	45	
Australia 5s '55	43	43	
Australia 5s '57	43	43	
Austria (Gov) 7s '37	55	55	
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	100	99	
Belgium (King) 6s '50	95	95	
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	94½	94½	
Belgium (King) 7s '45	102¾	101½	
Belgium (King) 7s '58	99	99	
Berlin (City) 6s '58	34	33	
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	35½	35½	
Berlin Elec 6½s' 51	41¾	41	
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s' 51	38¾	36	
Berlin Elec 6s '53	40	34	
Bogota (City) 8s '45	33	32	
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	10	9	
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '58	12¾	13	
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	11	10½	
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100¾	100¾	
Brasil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	17	17	
Brasil 6½s '26-'57	19	19½	
Brasil 6½s '27-'57	19	19	
Brazil (US) 8s '41	38	38	
Bremen 7s '35	46	43	
Budapest (City) 6s '62	32½	32	
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	37	37	
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	36¾	36¾	
Bulgaria 7s '67	21¼	21¼	
Bulgaria 7½s '68	23½	23	
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	86	84½	

California Shows Employment Gains

FROM California comes the news that industry there forged ahead substantially in August. As shown by the Business Outlook, a monthly publication issued by the Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Company of San Francisco, a seasonal increase in various lines produced a 12 per cent gain in employment in August over July.

In a compilation covering 1164 factories, the largest gain was noted in foods, beverages, etc., which rose 46.8 per cent. Motion picture gains were 9.3 per cent, clothing 5.8, paper products 3.8, printing 3.5, furniture and fixtures 0.6 and retail establishments 1.4. All other lines reported decreases ranging from 6.5 per cent for stone, clay and glass to 0.8

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

ENGLISHWOMEN TO MEET EARLY

Miss Wilson Faces Miss Kerr in Quarterfinals of U. S. Golf Tourney

WILLIAMSVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 24 (AP)—Eight of the foremost feminine golfers of the United States and England fought their way into the quarterfinals of the thirty-fifth United States women's golf tournament at The Country Club of Buffalo. Two of the favorites, Miss Helen L. Hicks of New York and Mrs. Harry Pressler of San Gabriel, Calif., were forced into over-time matches to win.

Miss Hicks, holder of the metropolitan and eastern championships, went to the nineteenth green before she disposed of Miss Marion Hollins of Santa Cruz, Calif., former national champion, 1 up.

Mrs. Pressler Wins 1 Up

Mrs. Pressler, runner-up in this year's western championship, went to the twenty-first hole to subdue Miss Fritzi Stifel of Wheeling, W. Va., 1 up. The Californian was 2 up at the halfway mark, but Miss Stifel rallied to square matters on the back nine and hold on until the third extra hole.

Joining these two victors in the quarterfinals were Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare of Philadelphia, defending champion; Miss Enid Wilson, British champion; Miss Maureen Orcutt of Englewood, N. J.; Miss Virginia Van Wie of Chicago; Miss Marjorie Kerr of England and Mrs. Leo G. Federman of New York.

Miss Orcutt gave a thrilling performance in eliminating Miss Bernice Wall of Oshkosh, Wis. The New Jersey star, who holds the Canadian title, was out in 37, four under women's par, to be 4 up at the halfway mark. She continued her fine play to win 5 and 4.

Mrs. Vare Not Extended

The five-time champion, Mrs. Vare, was not extended to defeat Mrs. Charles Eddis of Toronto, Ont., 4 and 3; Miss Van Wie eliminated Miss Frances Williams of Lehigh, Penna., 5 and 4; Mrs. Federman won from Mrs. Philip L. Corson of Plymouth Meeting, Penna., 2 and 1; Miss Wilson downed Mrs. L. C. Nelson of Dayton, Ohio, 4 and 2, and her English team mate, Miss Kerr, defeated Miss Jane Brooks of Nyack, N. Y., 2 and 1.

Miss Hicks, after leading 2-up at the end of 12 holes, saw her lead wiped away by Miss Hollins on the next two greens and then went one down as her opponent won the short sixteenth. The new York girl rallied to win the seventeenth hole, squaring the match, and then held her own on the eighteenth.

Both players hit fine drives on the first extra hole, but Miss Hicks paved the way for her victory by planting her iron shot five feet from the cup. Miss Hollins' second rolled into a trap. She flicked it out 30 feet from the hole and when she missed her first putt conceded the hole and the match to Miss Hicks.

Mrs. Pressler, the last of the Pacific coast threats remaining in the tournament, met a real Tartar in Miss Stifel. Out in 45, four over women's par, Mrs. Pressler was 2 up on the West Virginia girl who required three strokes more.

Steadying, Miss Stifel won the tenth and thirteenth holes to square the match. She then took the lead by winning the fifteenth and sixteenth with a birdie and a par. Mrs. Pressler rallied, however, to finish 5 and 4, winning the last two holes and squaring the match again. After dividing honors on the first two extra holes, Mrs. Pressler rolled in a long putt on the twenty-first green to win.

Mrs. Pressler vs. Miss Hicks

By virtue of their victories Mrs. Pressler and Miss Hicks will clash in one of the third-round matches.

Playing several strokes better than in her opening match, Mrs. Vare collected herself after finishing the first seven holes 1 down to Mrs. Eddis and continued her steady play to win on the fifteenth green. The defending champion's next opponent will be Mrs. Federman, who after being 1 down at halfway rallied to turn back Mrs. Corson, former Canadian champion.

Miss Orcutt and Miss Van Wie, both of whom registered 5-and-4 victories, will meet in another quarterfinal, while England's two representatives, Miss Wilson and Miss Kerr, will clash in another. The summary:

WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

Miss. Maureen Orcutt, Englewood, N. J., defeated Miss Bernice Wall, Oshkosh, Wis., 5 and 4.

Miss Virginia Van Wie, Chicago, Ill., defeated Miss Frances Williams, Lehigh, Penna., 5 and 4.

Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Charles Eddis, Toronto, Ont., 4 and 3.

Mrs. Leo G. Federman, New York, defeated Mrs. Philip L. Corson, Plymouth Meeting, Penna., 2 and 1.

Miss Enid Wilson, England, defeated Mrs. L. C. Nelson, Dayton, Ohio, 4 and 2.

Helen L. Hicks, Hewlett, L. I., defeated Miss Marion Hollins, Santa Cruz, Calif., 1 up (19 holes).

Miss Marjorie Kerr, England, defeated Miss Jane Brooks, Nyack, N. Y., 2 and 1.

Mrs. Harry Pressler, San Gabriel, Calif., defeated Miss Fritzi Stifel, Wheeling, W. Va., 1 up (21 holes).

ENGLISH RIDERS WIN AGAIN

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 24—Jack Parker, captain of the English team, gave another brilliant display of dirt track motorcycle racing last night when, at the Stamford Bridge speedway here, England defeated Australia, 48 points to 46, in the fifth and last "test" match of this kind against Australia this season. Although England had won three of the previous four contests in the series and so made sure of victory, interest in the concluding encounter was very keen and the riding spectacular. The only man on either team to win all his four heats was Parker, whose first run put up a record speed for the Stamford Bridge track of 44.75 miles per hour. Later he improved upon this by .13 miles per hour.

DR. ALEKHINE HELD TO DRAW

BLED, Jugoslavia, Sept. 24 (AP)—The twenty-third round of the International Chess Masters Tournament was played here yesterday, the winners being A. Nimzowitsch of Denmark and Dr. M. Vidmar of Jugoslavia. L. A. Kashdan of New York drew with Dr. Alexander Alekhine of Paris. Three other draws were recorded and one game was adjourned.

NURMI WINS 5000-METER RACE

BRESLAU, Germany, Sept. 24 (AP)—Paavo Nurmi yesterday won a 5000-meter handicap race in 15m. 8.8s. He gave away handicaps as high as 300 meters and won easily.

Salem C. C. Named For Women's Golf Play

By the Associated Press

Williamsville, N. Y., Sept. 24

PRESCOTT S. BUSH, secretary of the United States Golf Association, yesterday announced that the women's committee of the U. S. G. A. has recommended to the executive committee that the 1932 women's championship be held at the Salem Country Club, Peabody, Mass. This completes the list of championship venues for the 1932 season. All dates will be announced later. The list follows:

Open—Fresh Meadow Country Club, Flushing, L. I.; amateur—Baltimore Country Club, Baltimore, Md.; women's — Salem Country Club, Peabody, Mass.; public links—Louisville, Ky.

English League Wins From Irish

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

BLACKPOOL, Sept. 24—Representatives of the English Football League made elaborate rings round their opponents here yesterday when they scored 4 goals to 0 and so defeated picked men of the Irish League for the twenty-ninth time in 33 such engagements. One doubts whether any English eleven has in the past given such a convincing display so early in the season. The Irishmen were full of vigor and fleet of foot, but were never allowed to get going together and it was only on a few occasions that they made their way across the halfway line.

Between the English forwards and their halfbacks there existed a splendid understanding which made the game much more one-sided than the score would seem to indicate. In the first half, particularly, the Englishmen were playing soccer according to the book and it was in this period that they netted all but one of their goals through Harold Hampson, center forward, from Blackpool Club. This man's play must have pleased the English selection committee, for besides hitting the target three times in succession, he always seemed to be in just the right place and showed discrimination with his passes.

Joseph Hulme, the Arsenal Club's star winger, was another man at the top of his form. He had a hand (or rather a foot) in all four movements which led to scores. But perhaps the most impressive player on the team was Thomas Graham, center halfback from Notts Forest. He supported his forwards well and yet was always at hand for defensive work when the Irish League had the ball.

The score in home players' favor would have been far higher but for the splendid goalkeeping of A. Gardiner. The agile custodian from Cliftonville showed rare powers of anticipation, and it is eloquent testimony to his skill that in the second half, when the Englishmen completely dominated the proceedings in midfield, only one goal was scored—from a scorching shot by Harry Houghton of Aston Villa. On the evidence of this game, England is likely to put a powerful team into the field against Ireland for the international match proper at Belfast Oct. 17. The summary:

ENGLISH		IRISH
Houghton, lw	rw,	Chambers
Bestall, il	ir,	McCracken
Hampson, c	c,	Bambrick
Bergerson, ir	il,	Borland
Hulme, rw	lw,	Tierny
Tate, lhb	rhb,	Edward
Graham, chb	chb,	Jones
Edwards rhb	lhb,	McCleery
Keeping, lb	rb,	McNinch
Jackson, rb	lb,	Mitchell
Turner, g	g,	Gardiner

Score—English League 4, Irish League 0. Goals—Hampson 3, Houghton for England. Time—Two 45m. periods.

SWEDEN WILL NOT ASK POSTPONEMENT

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 24 (AP)—Sigfried Edstrom, vice-president of the Swedish Olympic Committee, said today no official step would be taken by Sweden aiming toward a postponement of the 1932 Olympic Games.

The games will be held, he said, with or without the participation of those nations who cannot afford to send a team.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24 (AP)—The 1932 Olympic Games at Lake Placid, N. Y., and Los Angeles will be held as scheduled, Avery Brundage, president of the National Amateur Union, said yesterday in commenting on reports that Swedish sportsmen advocated postponement because of the depression.

"Under the protocol of the International Olympic Committee, the games must be held as scheduled." President Brundage said. "No postponements are possible under the protocol. The 1936 games go to Berlin, which lost its right to the games in 1916 because of the World War.

"Plans have almost been completed for the games in America and I am certain that all European nations will be represented. Over there they are largely dependent on American participation and realize it wouldn't be fair to absent themselves from the games when held on this side for the first time since 1904."

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	49	35	.583
Los Angeles	47	36	.566
Oakland	48	38	.558
Portland	45	39	.541
Hollywood	38	45	.458
Missions	36	46	.439
Seattle	37	48	.435
Sacramento	35	49	.417

RESULTS SEPT. 23

Seattle 7, Oakland 3.
Portland 14, Sacramento 10.
San Francisco 2, Hollywood 1.
Los Angeles 3, Missions 2.

BURKE AND VON ELM WIN

NEST ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 24—Billy Burke, United States open champion, and George Von Elm, who was defeated by Burke in the playoff for the open title, defeated Francis D. Ouimet, United States amateur champion, and Bobby Jones former holder in one year of the four major golf titles of the world, 6 and 7, in a benefit match at the Essex County Country Club yesterday. Playing out the full 36 holes, they finished 11 up. Burke and Von Elm were tied with 144 strokes to the credit of each while Jones had a card of 150 and Ouimet one of 159. Par is 142.

FIELD DAY AT MEADOW BROOK

Hurlingham, Templeton, Gauchos, and Greentree Win in Polo Cup Series

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., Sept. 24—The Meadow Brook Club staged a field day of polo yesterday, when an effort to bring the season to a speedy close caused the playing of all four of the first-round matches for the Waterbury Cups series, on a handicap basis. In the early afternoon, the open champions, Santa Paula, split in two, and with added players to each pair, fought out one match at Bostwick Field, Old Westbury, while later in the day the Hurricanes encountered Greentree, at the home field of the latter at Manhasset, with two other matches staged at Meadow Brook itself.

In the most important of these last two, the Roslyn team, winners last year, suffered a severe defeat at the hands of Templeton, 12 to 6, while over on Whitney Field, on the other side of the tracks, the Hurlingham four defeated Sands Point, 15 to 10.

Reynal Brothers Win

The Reynal brothers, with Dunbar W. Bostwick, and Daniel Kearney, spare on the Hurlinghams, calling themselves the Gauchos, emerged winners over Andres Gazzotti and Manuel Andrada, who became a part of the Whippany River team, with Earl W. Hopping and Dr. J. D. Richards of that team. The score was 10 to 7, with the losers obtaining a penalty goal, while neither of the Argentineans on the losing team scored. Jose Reynal ran wild in the second half, scoring four goals.

The Guest brothers accounted chiefly for the victory of Templeton over the 1930 winners, Winston Guest scoring five of the 11 goals made, while his brother playing good polo in the later chukkers, made three. Devereux Milburn, making his first appearance in tournament play this season, was not at his best in the early chukkers, missing several shots, a rare thing with him, but his play improved considerably toward the end, and this helped to set Guest free for his attacking game. The winners had the advantage of one goal handicap, but did not need it after the middle of the game.

Hurlingham Wins

Hurlingham had an easy task to defeat Sands Point, making up their handicap of two goals in the second chukker, and leading by increasing margins the balance of the game. Jean Benitz and David Miles were the chief scorers, making six goals apiece. Seymour Knox was the chief scorer for Sands Point.

Greentree scored an overwhelming victory over the Hurricane four by a score of 16 to 4. The former open champions were depleted by the absence of Winston Guest and the shift of Sanford to No. 2, with Lieut. McDowell Jones in the forward position, failed to work well. John Hay Whitney, on his home ground, and Thomas Hitchcock Jr., scored almost at will. The summary:

WATERBURY CUPS POLO TOURNAMENT
First Round

GAUCHOS	WHIPPANY RIVER
No. 1—D. W. Bostwick	Dr. J. D. Richards
2—Juan Reynal	Andres Gazzotti
3—Jose Reynal	Earl W. Hopping
Back—Daniel Kearney	Manuel Andrada

Score—Gauchos 10, Whippany 7. Goals—Bostwick 2, Juan Reynal 2, Jose Reynal 4, Kearney 2 for Gauchos; Hopping 5, Richards, penalty 1 for Whippany. Umpire—Capt. Wesley J. White, U. S. A. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

HURLINGHAM	SANDS POINT
No. 1—John Miles	Seymour W. Knox
2—Jean Benitz	Earl A. S. Hopping
3—Lewis L. Lacey	A. C. Schwartz
Back—David Miles	William Post 2d

Score—Hurlingham 15, Sands Point 10. Goals—Benitz 6, David Miles 6, John Miles 2, Lacey for Hurlingham; Knox 3, Hopping 2, Post 2, by handicap 2, Schwartz for Sands Point. Umpire—William H. Gaylard. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

TEMPLETON	ROSLYN
No. 1—Michael Phipps	W. Averill Harriman
2—F. W. C. Guest	Cecil Smith
3—Raymond Guest	Harold E. Talbott Jr.
Back—Devereux Milburn	J. C. Rathborne

Score—Templeton 12, Roslyn 6. Goals—Winston Guest 5, Raymond Guest 3, Phipps 2, by handicap, for Templeton; Harriman 2, Smith 2, Talbott 2, for Roslyn. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White, U. S. A. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

GREENTREE	HURRICANES
No. 1—J. H. Whitney	Lt. McDonald Jones
2—G. H. Bostwick	Stephen Sanford
3—Thomas Hitchcock Jr.	Capt. C. I. T. Roark
Back—S. B. Inglehart	Terrence Preece

Score—Greentree 16, Hurricanes 4. Goals—Whitney 7, Hitchcock 6, Bostwick 3, for Greentree; Preece 3, Roark, for Hurricanes. Referee—Cyril Harrison. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

ALBION TAKES LEAD IN FOOTBALL RACE

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 24—The West Bromwich Albion Club, which won the coveted Football Association challenge cup last season and followed up this great performance by earning promotion from second to the first division of the league, yesterday went into first place in the 1931-32 race for the league championship. Albion routed Manchester City, 5 goals to 2, and so raised its total points to 11, which is the same as Sheffield Wednesday's. Albion has a slightly superior goal average.

Everton, which like West Bromwich, was promoted to the premier section at the end of the last campaign, was also victorious yesterday by 2 goals to 1 over Derby County—and lies fourth with 10 points. The occupant of third place is Sheffield United.

Plymouth Argyle yesterday lifted itself into third place in the second division by netting twice without response against Bristol City. The top pair in this competition is Bury with 11 points and Bradford with 10.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	90	53	.649
New York	87	54	.576
Chicago	82	70	.539
Brooklyn	78	73	.517
Pittsburgh	75	76	.497
Philadelphia	64	87	.424
Boston	62	89	.414
Cincinnati	58	93	.384

RESULTS SEPT. 23

Philadelphia at Pittsburgh (postponed).

Senators Defeat Yankees by 3 to 2

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	100	44	.705
Washington	92	53	.813
New York	90	59	.604
Cleveland	75	76	.497
Boston	61	88	.409
Detroit	61	90	.404
St. Louis	60	90	.400
Chicago	55	94	.369

RESULTS SEPT. 23

Washington 3, New York 2.
Detroit 9, Cleveland 7.
Cleveland 6, Detroit 2.

The only real battle left in major league baseball, that between the Washington Senators and New York Yankees for second place in the American League, continued with the opening of a four-game series in Yankee Stadium Wednesday and finished in favor of the Senators, 3 to 2. The Yankees must win the three remaining games if they wish to take undisputed possession of second place. Detroit and Cleveland divided a double-header, the Tigers winning the first contest, 9 to 7, and the Indians taking the second, 6 to 2. The other clubs were not scheduled to play.

The Senators scored all of their runs in the sixth inning and mostly because of a fumble by Vernon Gomez, slim left-hander who pitched for the Yanks. Lloyd Brown, who pitched most of the game for the winners, opened the sixth against Gomez with a single. Myer attempted to sacrifice and Gomez let the ball get away from him and everyone was safe. Rice dropped a single just out of reach of the infield and the bases were filled. West's single scored Brown and Cronin's fly sent in Myer. Rice came in on Harris's slow roller to third base. Ruth and Gehrig could do practically nothing with the delivery of Brown. Marberry replaced Brown in the eighth and retired the Yanks in order. Rice's triple was the longest hit of the game.

The Tigers solved Hudlin's delivery early in their first game with the Indians and drove out 11 hits and five of their runs in five innings and part of the sixth. Connally, who relieved Hudlin, was not hit nearly so hard, yet was touched for four runs. Richardson hit two doubles and a single for Detroit. Connally hit a triple for the Indians. Herring, the second pitcher to enter the box for the Tigers, was given credit for the victory. The two clubs battled on even terms during the first three innings of the second game and then the Tigers scored two runs. This lead was wiped out in the sixth, however, when the Indians scored five runs and batted Vic Sorrell out of the box.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	7	2
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	5	1

Batteries—Brown, Marberry and Spencer; Gomez, Pipgras and Dickey. Winning pitcher—Gomez. Umpires—Campbell, Dineen and Owens. Time—1h. 50m.

AT DETROIT
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	4	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	x	9	13	1
Cleveland	1	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	7	14	2

Batteries — Collier, Herring, Uhle and Desautels; Hudlin, Connally and Myatt. Winning pitcher—Herring. Losing pitcher—Hudlin. Umpires—Geisel, Moriarty and Guthrie. Time—2h. 12m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	6	10	1
Detroit	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	1

Batteries — Brown and Sewell; Sorrell, Hogsett and Hayworth. Losing pitcher—Sorrell. Umpires — Geisel, Guthrie and Moriarty. Time—1h. 40m.

$25,000 FOR CHARITY AS BRAVES WIN, 4-3

Approximately 20,000 persons attended the benefit game between the Braves and Red Sox, played on Wednesday at Braves Field, Boston. About $25,000 was realized through the gate receipts and the sale of autographed baseballs, an amount that will go toward helping the unemployed of the city of Boston. Four balls were auctioned, three of which bore the signatures of Babe Ruth, Earl Webb and James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston. The fourth ball was signed by the entire Philadelphia Athletic team.

The Braves won the game, 4 to 3, behind the steady pitching of Ed Brandt, their star left-hander. The Red Sox found Brandt for two runs in the first inning, but could not do much after that. Danny MacFayden pitched for the Sox, and, although given an early lead, could not hold it.

A relay race was held before the game and was won by the Red Sox, with Sweeney, Rothrock, Reeves and Warstler running. Those who ran for the Braves were: Brandt, Neun, Cantwell and Berger.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Braves	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	x	4	6	2
Red Sox	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	9	2

Batteries—Brandt and Spohrer; MacFayden and Storie. Umpires—Klem, Van Grafian, Stark and Nallin. Time—1h. 34m.

U. S. SWORDSWOMEN SAIL HOME

LONDON, Sept. 24 (AP)—The team of American women fencers, after completing a tour of European countries during which they won nine contests and lost eight, sail for home today. The team was led by Miss Marian Lloyd, of New York. United States champion, who won 36 matches on the tour and lost 15. The Misses Dorothy Locke and Mollie Burnside were the other members of the team. The American women won five and lost five in Germany, lost their only match in Vienna, 5 to 4, and won four of six matches in London.

CHICAGO HAS FEW VETERANS

Coach Stagg Prepares His Fortieth Maroon Football Team

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 24—With enthusiasm ever new, Prof. A. R. Stagg is busy on the preparation of his fortieth football team at University of Chicago. He has a squad of almost 50 men, which is only two-thirds the size of the average training turnout in the "Big Ten." There are very few veterans in this outfit, and on the whole the boys look small and lean. It is evident that they reported for training in splendid physical condition.

Though not so big as might be desired, the Maroons impress the visitor as being especially bright and nimble, quick and accurate in reactions, and fast. The backfield is especially promising, with sophomores of talent, and the big problem appears to be that of building a forward wall capable of helping them go places.

"My team will be better than that of 1930," declared Coach Stagg. "The first-string line should be improved, but the lack of reserves will be felt quickly. The backfield, largely because of the promise of the sophomores, will be notably more effective, with more punch in the attack, fine kicking and satisfactory passing."

Page Expected to Star

One player who will probably attract much attention this season is H. O. Page Jr. '34, an all-around backfield performer, son of the famous "Pat" Page, who was a three-sport star at Chicago years ago, and in recent years has become one of the country's leading football coaches. Coach Page is now back assisting Professor Stagg in the preparation of the Maroons, after spending several years at Butler and Indiana as head football coach.

The junior Page is gifted, plays with an enthusiastic drive, and blocks and hits with the same intensity that characterized his father. He is also an exceptionally good punter, weighs 170, and is 5ft. 10in. in height. Page would make an excellent quarterback, but that post will probably be filled by Paul Stagg '33, who performed capably last year, so Page is listed as a fullback.

This fullback listing, however, is just a formality, as Professor Stagg's trapezoid formation of recent years has eliminated all differences in the functions of the four backs, except the calling of signals. He has four backs who are interchangeable in all plays. With Stagg and Page, the first quartet will probably be completed by Vinson Sahlin '34 and Peter Zimmer '34. Young Stagg, the second son of the veteran coach to appear on the Maroon gridiron, is a capable all-around player, especially reliable on punt catching, but weighs only 148, which puts some limitations on his possibilities. Sahlin, weighing 166, is a compact back, speedy and shifty, a remarkable broken field runner. Zimmer, weighing 177, is big and fast, a wide flank runner and the best pass thrower on the squad.

Three Fine Sophomores

These three sophomore and one veteran more or less eclipse several other candidates who no doubt will get a chance to distinguish themselves. R. E. Wallace Jr., '33, is one of these. He won a following last year by a few brilliant runs and is considered a good third to Stagg and Page for quarterback. The other experienced backs are D. H. Birney '33, K. B. Mackenzie '32, C. E. Buzzell '34, A. M. Summers '33, and L. E. Kanne '32. Mackenzie at 180 pounds is the heaviest of this lot, a hard worker, good on defense. Birney and Wallace are under 165 and fast, shifty runners.

One of the freshmen backs of 1929, out of residence last year, G. E. Mahoney '33, is being watched with interest. He is a natural athlete, according to some observers, who predict he will rank with the first four before the season is far gone. Other new candidates are G. W. Dyer '34, B. J. Johnson '34 and O. L. Pelton '34.

Coach Stagg faces a big problem at the tackles. He pins some hope on the development of W. B. Cassels '33, another second-generation Maroon, a rangy 190-pounder who performed well in the final game last year. The senior Cassels played end on the midway team of 1929 that won the western championship. J. H. Spearing '34, who weighs 193, developed rapidly in spring practice and is a good prospect. W. T. Manelkis '33, a reserve guard of last year, and two substitute ends, C. C. Gabel '33 and R. E. Walsh '33, may be moved into the breach at tackle caused by graduations. Other tackles are A. T. Ferngren '34, John Quehl '34, A. H. Richardson '34, A. E. Jacobsen '34 and G. E. Schnur Jr. '34.

Guard seems to be fairly well taken care of, with two veterans back in the lineup. They are Capt. S. J. Horwitz '32, who has added 14 pounds and now weighs 184, and S. H. Hamberg '32, who weighs 194. Last year Horwitz was used at any position in the line that needed strengthening on defense. Hamberg is likewise a hard-driving, dependable defender. W. E. Berg '34, 178 pounds, is showing some promise as are also P. J. Beinarauskas '34, T. J. Gibson Jr., '34, and R. B. Shapiro '34.

Coach Stagg needs a pair of artists at end positions. Bernard Wein '32 may win a regular assignment, as he is a senior letterman, fast, aggressive and a good pass catcher. W. A. Bellstrom '33, who played some last year, is improving steadily. P. G. Toigo '33 learned the position last year. Others who show some promise are W. E. Rapp '34, F. W. Thomson '33, D. J. McFadyen '34 and R. V. Ratcliff '30.

Veteran Center Back

Center appears to be well taken care of by K. I. Parsons '33, the only sophomore to win a major letter last year. He weighs 185 pounds, is 6ft. 4½in. tall, a good passer and fast and aggressive. R. E. Zenner '33, a stubby 172-pounder, was used as relief man last year. R. W. Reneker '34 has possibilities but needs more experience. M. J. Lipman '34 is recommended by his 206 pounds, and J. C. Sibley Jr '34 is another prospect.

Coach Stagg is being assisted by a complete staff of his former pupils, including Coach Page, Coach N. H. Norgren, J. K. Anderson, L. E. Apitz and S. C. Weislow. The schedule of games is as follows:

Sept. 26—Hilladale College and Cornell College at Chicago.
Oct. 10—Michigan at Ann Arbor; 17—Yale at Chicago; 24—Indiana at Chicago; 31—Purdue at Chicago.
Nov. 7—Arkansas at Chicago; 14—Illinois at Champaign; 21—Wisconsin at Chicago.

Gledhill Defeats Sidney B. Wood Jr.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 24 (AP)—Two young westerners turned the tables on favorites yesterday in the third round of the men's singles in the Pacific southwest tennis championships.

Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., eliminated Sidney B. Wood Jr., Wimbledon singles champion from New York, and Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, triumphed over Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas.

Gledhill, United States intercollegiate singles champion, put Wood out of the running in straight sets, 6—3, 6—3, without giving his eastern opponent the slightest opportunity to break through.

Stoefen Wins 6—2, 7—5

Stoefen, Pacific coast doubles champion, presented a cannon-ball service and also won on his straight sets, 6—2, 7—5.

Gledhill, No. 8 in the seeding, found his eastern opponent erratic. Numerous times with game points in the offing Wood netted the ball. Gledhill also scored a number of service aces at the expense of the Wimbledon champion. Wood was seeded No. 4.

Frederick J. Perry, English Davis Cup star; Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., and John W. Van Ryn, Los Angeles, joint holders of the national doubles title, all won their matches in straight sets during the morning play. Mangin defeated Leonard D. Workin, Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—3; Van Ryn, eliminated Frank West Smith, Los Angeles, 6—4, 6—2, while Perry defeated Bob Brashear, Los Angeles, 6—4, 8—6.

Big Day for English

It was a big day for the English stars as George P. Hughes, another Davis Cup player, entered the quarterfinals by defeating R. Berkeley Bell, Austin, Texas, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2. Hughes' reversed service spelled defeat for Bell.

George M. Lott Jr., Philadelphia, seeded No. 2, came through in expected fashion when he eliminated Al Herrington, Hollywood, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

The quarter-finals in the men's doubles almost ushered in the biggest upset of the day when H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena national singles champion, and Gledhill were nearly eliminated by Gene Mako, 15-year-old Glendale youth, and Gerald Bartosh, Los Angeles.

Vines and Gledhill rallied after losing the first set 2—6 to win the second set 7—5 after being in arrears, 5—2, and then went ahead to take the deciding set 6—3.

PRESIDENT HANDS GOLD CUP TO REISS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP) — The gold trophy emblematic of victory in the President's Cup boat race was presented yesterday to George Reiss, of Lake George, N. Y.

President Hoover handed him the cup, already engraved with the names of four other winners, in a brief ceremony on the lawn in the rear of the White House.

Reiss won both heats of the race with his speedy El Largarto. The third heat was called off after a mishap to William Freitag, of Philadelphia, who was piloting John Shibe's Miss Philadelphia when it overturned.

The President also presented a tall silver trophy to Richard Ioynes, of Long Beach, Calif., whose Miss Californian captured second place in the two heats.

PEACE BOARD TERM IS MADE INDEFINITE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—The United States and Italy yesterday changed the terms of their 1914 peace treaty to provide that members of the International Commission of Arbitration which it sets up shall hold office indefinitely instead of four years.

The change was sought by Italy on the ground that it was inconvenient to appoint commissioners every four years. Another minor change provides that each Government shall appoint one of its nationals on the commission and that the three other members shall be designated by them in common agreement.

Rangoon Wins Second Race But Priscilla Still Leads

KING ALFONSO TROPHY STANDING

Yacht and owner	Points
Priscilla III, Johnston De Forest	7½
Rangoon, C. H. Thorling	5¼
Thisbe, Van S. Merle-Smith	5
Sasqua, Kudner and Beach	3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Sept. 24—Although Rangoon, owned by Charles H. Thorling sailed by Cornelius Shields, won the second of the series of five races for the King Alfonso Trophy off this port yesterday, Priscilla III, owned by Johnston De Forest and sailed by Briggs S. Cunningham, is still leading the standing with 7¼ points to her credit, while Rangoon is in second place 2 points behind the leader and Thisbe, owned by Van S. Merle-Smith and sailed by Sherman Hoyt is third while Sasqua is last.

While yesterday's schedule called for two races only one was sailed as there was very little breeze blowing. The course was over a 15-mile triangle around Matinicock Point and the Blue Fish bell buoys. When the the eight-meter sloops crossed the starting line the breeze was so light that they hardly had headway. Rangoon went over first on the weather end of the line; but Thisbe went right through the fleet and took an early lead, with Priscilla III and Sasqua following and to leeward. The yachts drifted along for a time, but when Rangoon reached mid-sound there was an easterly breeze blowing off the Rye shore and Shields got his yacht into it first and acquired a long gain over his rivals. He crossed the finish line 33m. 15s. ahead of Priscilla III, which was second. The summary:

Boat and owner	Finish
Rangoon, C. H. Thorling	3 36 50
Priscilla III, Johnston De Forest	3 10 5
Thisbe, Van S. Merle-Smith	3 35 4
Sasqua, A. H. Kudner and G. C. Beach	3 31 20

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

N. E. OPEN IS WON BY MacANDREW

Scores 289, One Stroke Better Than Farrell's Total at Wollaston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH QUINCY, Mass., Sept. 24—Charles MacAndrew of Quincy is the first New England open golf champion as the result of his brilliant 69 scored yesterday on the links of the Wollaston Golf Club. MacAndrew's 72-hole score of 289 was one stroke better than that turned in by John J. Farrell, the noted professional from the Quaker Ridge Golf Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y. Two strokes behind Farrell came Densmore Shute of Lake Forest, Ohio.

The $3000 prize purse was distributed as follows: MacAndrew $1000; Farrell, $500; Shute, $200; R. A. (Bobby) Cruickshank, Purchase, N. Y., $175; Henry Ciuci, Mill River Country Club, Stratford, Conn., $150; Eugene Sarazen, Fresh Meadow, Long Island, $112.50; Joe Turnesa, Elmsford, N. Y., $112.50; J. H. Kirkwood, unattached, $90; David Hackney, Vesper Country Club, Lowell, Mass., $75; Bill Mehlhorn, unattached, $75; Robert Crowley, Kenoza Country Club, Haverhill, Mass., $60; Louis Meyers, Massie Miller, Louis Chiapetta, James Shepherd, John Jack, Dick May, Harold Calloway, Alex Simpson and J. Williams, $50 each.

The lowest-scoring amateur was Harold Nute of Manchester, N. H., with 312, one stroke better than the next best amateur score by R. G. (Bobby) Hopkins of Wollaston.

Aubrey Boomer, British professional, finished outside of the prize list with a total score of 311. The last 18-hole round and total scores for the three days of play follow:

Charles MacAndrew, Quincy	69	289
J. J. Farrell, Oak Ridge, N. Y.	71	290
Denny Shute, Lake Forest, Ohio	69	292
Bobby Cruickshank, Purchase, N. Y.	75	295
Henry Ciuci, Mill River, Conn.	79	297
Gene Sarazen, Fresh Meadow, L. I.	74	298
Joe Turnesa, Elmsford, N. Y.	75	298
Joe Kirkwood, unattached	70	299
David Hackney, Vesper	72	300
Bill Mehlhorn, unattached	72	300
Bob Crowley, Kenoza	73	301
Louis Myers, Ledgmont, R. I.	77	305
Massie Miller, Norwich, Conn.	78	305
Louis Chiapetta, Sequin, Conn.	76	306
James Shepherd, unattached	77	308
John Jack, Keene, N. H.	78	308
Dick May, Metacomet, R. I.	78	307
Harold Calloway, Berkshire Hills	75	308
Alex Simpson, Springfield	80	308
J. Williams, New Haven, Conn.	76	308
Brad Oxnard, Metacomet, R. I.	80	308
Joe Lally, Jackson, N. H.	78	309
Willie Ogg, Worcester	73	309
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James Hendry, Manchester, N. H.	78	310
John Shimkonis, Andover	73	310

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Reich Industry Said to Seek Lower Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The plans which German industry is pursuing in the present financial crisis in an effort to strengthen the German economic position have been made known by Dr. J. Herle, Secretary of the Federal Association of German Industry, which has just published a synopsis of the memorandum recently handed by the federation to the Government.

These plans all agree on one point—the lowering of the cost of production. Everything must be cut that is burdening industry, it is declared—wages and salaries of clerks and workmen and state and communal employees, taxation on industry, railway rates, gas, water, electricity rates. So far as wages are concerned, these are bound by wage agreements over which the labor unions hold close watch.

The "tariff" system, involving state arbitration in wage conflicts, has been a thorn in the side of industry for many years, but it cannot change the system in a parliamentary way as long as the Socialists hold a paramount position in politics. The present economic crisis, however, has offered to industry an unexpected opportunity to tackle this problem from another side, for it has led to an eclipse of Parliament and to an administration of the country largely by governmental emergency decrees.

The industrialists now want the Government to issue such a decree permitting them to deal with the workmen directly in wages questions. But the Socialists apprehend that the employers, backed by the pressure of unemployment, would then lower wages to such an extent that the bottom would drop out of the standard of living of the masses in Germany.

Wages undoubtedly are already extremely low in this country but the industrialists declare in their memorandum that they must be much lower in order to increase the volume of German export still more, even though this is in conflict with a policy voiced in the memorandum submitted to the London conference by the 10 international bankers recently.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Emma S. Krueger, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary F. Shadbolt, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Emma Mercedes Allison, Springdale, Conn.
Robert A. Allison, Springdale, Conn.
Mrs. Mora Soule, New Bedford Mass.
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MALAYAN RUBBER OUTPUT

August crude rubber production on Malayan estates under 1000 acres in size largely native, declined to 14,384 tons from 15,601 tons in July, according to cable advices to the Rubber Exchange of New York. August output on all estates totaled 35,973 tons, compared with 37,063 tons in July.

General Classified

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Rest home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARCORE.

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APARTMENTS—1 to 9 large furnished and unfurnished rooms; refrigeration, $35 up. In Back Bay, Brookline and Brighton. W. E. COOPER, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston. Ken. 1839.

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NEW YORK CITY, 108 E. 81st St.—Unfurnished, 6 rooms, 2 baths; exclusive; reduced rentals. Representative.

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Local Classified

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LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d, New York City.

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Woolens as supple and slenderizing as sheer crepe. New jacket frocks, coat models and one-piece modes
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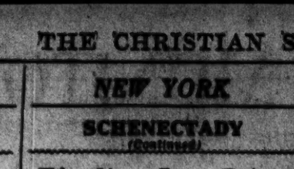

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

'Chocolate Tree'
(Theobroma cacao)

Where: Hot, moist climates—originally in the forests of the Orinoco and Amazon Rivers—now grown in Mexico, Ceylon, Western Africa and the Dutch East Indies.

Distinguishing Features: Twenty-five feet in average height; large glossy leaves; small pink flowers borne directly on the branches or trunk; seed pods from six to nine inches in length, containing about 50 seeds (chocolate beans).

The chocolate tree, it is usually called, but cocoa doesn't become chocolate until nearly an equal amount of sugar and arrowroot, or some other form of starch, is added to it.

Linnæus, when he chose *Theobroma* as the Latin name for the cocoa tree, was talking in the only language universally used by natural scientists, and this meant "food of the gods," for such it was known to the American Indians. The earliest records of the use of cocoa are those of the Spanish-American chroniclers, who record "20 chests of ground chocolate, 80 loads of red chocolate, 200 loads of chocolate and 800 xicaras," as the annual tribute of the royal household of Montezuma to its Spanish conquerors. Xicaras are the vessels from which the beverage was drunk. So widespread was the use of cocoa among the Indians that the beans were tied up in small bags, containing a specified number, and circulated as currency.

The tree in its wild state often attains the height of 40 feet, but because of high winds the growth is maintained in cultivation at 20-25 feet. The fruit pods, which look as if some mischievous monkey had glued together 20 or 30 large wooden cucumbers in the axes of the old-leaf scars, are cut twice a year by natives. Five rows of beans are embedded in a sweetish pulpy mass, covered with a thin paper-like skin. These seeds are removed, subjected to a sweating process, in which they are piled in heaps and covered with green plantain, or else enclosed in a receptable and buried for a few days. This removes the bitter, astringent taste. They are then roasted and sent to the mill, where they are ground with starch, sugar and flavoring matter and then packed.

The tree begins to bear fruit in its third year, reaching its full productiveness in seven or eight years. It thrives best in deep, rich, humus of decayed vegetation. Cocoa plantations are a common sight on the Yucatan peninsula, where one may ride for miles, finally reaching a line of tall timber trees used as a windbreak, and serving as the boundary of a plantation.

A Word a Day

Rime

Pronounced in one syllable with long *i*.

This word is often spelled "rhyme" by confusion with "rhythm," a later form of the same word; but our word came directly from the Old French *rime*, and the Middle English form was *rime* — occasionally *ryme*. Skeat reports not finding "rhyme" before 1550, and the first folio of Shakespeare has the spelling "rime." Minsheu's "Guide to the Tongues" (1627) also has it "rime."

Webster defines "rhyme" merely "to make rimes. See Rime." And under "rime" there is copious definition. The foregoing is ample authority for regarding "rime" as preferable to "rhyme," but the latter is recognized and may be used.

The Old French *rime* goes back to the Greek ῥυθμός (rhythmos), "measured motion," but we apply our word to the correspondence of terminal sounds in verse, and, broadly, to riming verse or poetry.

Example: "As for rime or reason, the forewriter was not to blame." (Lowell.)

A Quotation for Today

THE gentle minde by gentle deeds is knowne,
For a man by nothing is so well bewrayed
As by his manners. —SPENSER.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Well, I guess Betty Ann is my friend, all right—
Ol' Togo and I were having a tussle on her lawn today
And every time he'd seem to be getting the better of me, she'd pull his tail—
And while he was watching to see that she didn't get too rough with it, I'd wiggle away—
And then we'd both get up and start all over again—

Do You Know That—

The latest survey shows that on Jan. 1, 1930, there were 34,526,629 telephones in the world?

In 1879 the profits at the Wimbledon tennis tournaments were less than a dollar, while last year they were in the neighborhood of $185,000?

The telsitemeter is the instrument that records the approach and position of an oncoming airplane?

The first talking pictures were exhibited in New York on Feb. 17, 1913?

Water from Baden Baden's hot springs heats a large church in the German city through pipes underneath the flooring?

For the first time in centuries, Moslem girls are receiving education practically on a par with that of boys?

Worth Knowing

WOMEN ARE CREDITED WITH DOING 90 PER CENT OF THE BUYING OF HOUSEHOLD NECESSITIES, IN THE UNITED STATES

What They Say

Mr. Willard's View

"The railroads never will get back the travel constantly turning to private autos. The public likes to ride in its own car. But when business is good again, the railroads will be in business as inevitably as ever."—*Daniel Willard, president of the B. & O.*

Joy Riding

"Surely there must be something higher to aim at than that every individual shall ride round in a car over a perfect road at a speed of 60 miles an hour, with no place to go and nothing to do when he gets there."—*Newton D. Baker.*

Politics

"Politicians who spend Monday in making promises, Tuesday in breaking them, and Wednesday in being found out, are elected by enthusiastic majorities on Saturday."—*G. Bernard Shaw.*

The Statistician Speaks

"This depression cannot finally be cleared up until people think less about having a good time and more about doing a good job."—*Roger W. Babson.*

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Special train makes frequent fast trips over an English railroad and everywhere a jolt is noticed a splash of whitewash is dropped. The system seems to be more or less that of a well-regulated political machine.

Chicago Daily News: As a moss gatherer the rolling joke heads the list.

Detroit News: A Russian has invented a parachute which lands eggs in an unbroken condition. We had two this morning that might have flown to earth unaided in another day.

Judge: And now there's getting to be a surplus of wheat jokes.

Humorist: "Many a business man," says a critic, "dreams of making money by writing a novel." So does many a novelist.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Mr. Nobody

(Children's Newspaper)

London

MR. NOBODY of Nowhere did a brave thing the other day, and then strolled away without leaving his name.

In the Bradwell Dale, near Hope in Derbyshire, there is a cliff 150 feet high, and the other day someone heard a dog crying from a ledge halfway down the face of the precipice.

He went to the police, but the cliff was so steep and the ledge so narrow that they could not reach the dog.

While they were standing miserably listening to the dog's whining, a party of ramblers appeared. They were, it is thought, young workers from Sheffield. Robert Louis Stevenson praised his wife for being steel-true, blade-straight, and of course they make the truest of blades at Sheffield, so it is not surprising that these young folk decided to do the impossible and rescue the dog.

With the help of ropes and a ladder they managed to reach a point 30 feet above the ledge. Then one man was lowered to it, and he took the dog, a sheepdog, in his arms, while his comrades made ready to haul the pair up. The rescue was effected in safety, but it was difficult and dangerous work with a large and excited animal.

After it was over the rescuers continued their ramble across the moor without any fuss, while onlookers led the sheepdog to his home six miles away, there to tell the farmer that he had nearly lost a friend whose life had been saved by an unknown man.

So Mr. Nobody went unthanked. But we reap what we sow, and Mr. Nobody is sure to have good fortune on his rambles, red sunsets to cheer him, good sites for his sleeping bag, and plenty of dry sticks and pine needles for the cooking of his breakfast next morning.

Neighborliness

By the United Press

Billings, Mont.

FARM wives whose gardens flourished this season sent two tons of perishable vegetables to less fortunate families in the Canyon Creek region, where the gardens did not grow.

Two truckloads of vegetables, including carrots, Swiss chard, string beans, beets, and other garden products, were distributed to 22 homes. The vegetables were canned for use this winter.

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 58
(Published Sept. 10)
Winners:
BEATRICE and THEODORE ROGERS,
Westfield, N. J.

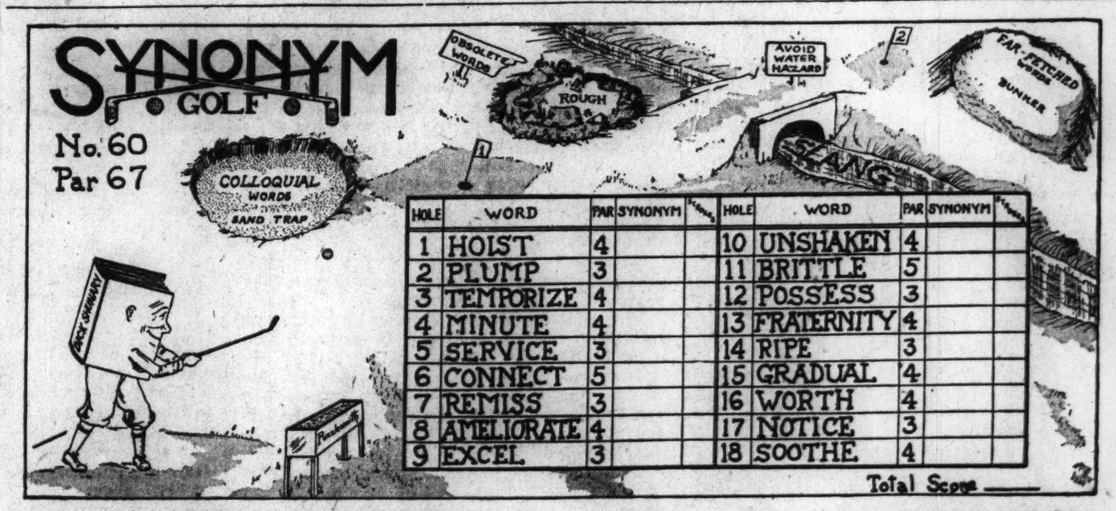
Hole Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1. Bellow	3	Cry	3
2. Stimulate	4	Aid	3
3. Beginner	4	Tyro	4
4. Nimble	4	Apt	3
5. Triturate	3	Rub	3
6. Accept	5	See-C	1
7. Parental	4	Home	4
8. Legislate	5	Law	3
9. Gladness	3	Joy	3
10. Caricature	5	Ape	3
11. Deface	3	Mar	3
12. Elevate	4	Dub	3
13. Eternally	3	Aye-A	1
14. Fearless	4	Bold	4
15. Imaginary	5	Airy	4
16. Annoy	3	Vex	3
17. Manifold	4	Tee-T	1
18. Ready	3	Apt	3
	69		52

NOTES: Hole 6, compare (in Webster's New International) Accept v.t. 4 and See v.t. 3; hole 8, see (ibid.) Law v.t. 3; hole 17, see (in Standard Dictionary) Manifold n. 4.

There were a number of lower scores, but "Dick Shunary" couldn't accept, for instance, "cue-Q" on hole 1 or hole 10, or "cub" or "tot" on hole 3.

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 60
Par 67



HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM		HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM	
1	HOIST	4			10	UNSHAKEN	4		
2	PLUMP	3			11	BRITTLE	5		
3	TEMPORIZE	4			12	POSSESS	3		
4	MINUTE	4			13	FRATERNITY	4		
5	SERVICE	3			14	RIPE	3		
6	CONNECT	5			15	GRADUAL	4		
7	REMISS	3			16	WORTH	4		
8	AMELIORATE	4			17	NOTICE	3		
9	EXCEL	3			18	SOOTHE	4		

Total Score ____

RULES: Write in the designated space the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-word. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole.

Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par) or an eagle (two under par). For instance, UNITE is a par 5 for the sixth hole, but JOIN is a birdie 4. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter; example: SEE—C.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. Lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name Oct. 8. Entries must be received by Oct. 6.

"Dick Shunary" is the "pro" on the course; refer your problems to it. And, remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Retreat, Not Surrender

WAGE cutting at last has reached America's key industries—the United States Steel Corporation, Bethlehem Steel Corporation, General Motors Corporation and others. To berate these organizations for their action now would be to forget that they have stood out for an unprecedentedly long time against wage reduction and so have shown an attitude toward labor which deserves great praise. They held out until many industries reached the practical limit of endurance.

Now the question will be asked, "Does not this prove that the cutting of wages was inevitable and should have been done long ago?" It does not. It only proves that as a result of the policy of drift encouraged by economic fatalism in finance and statecraft, the depression has been allowed to run longer than industrial management unaided could resist. The longer the depression lasts the more firm becomes the conviction among discerning economists that it could have been checked in its infancy if measures which are being taken now had been taken a year and a half ago.

These measures are: First, the purchase of securities by the United States Federal Reserve banks to push money and credit into circulation. Second, international action such as the conference now urged by Great Britain to attack the problem of distribution of the world's gold supply. The effect of both of these moves, wisely carried out, would be to stabilize world values and the purchasing power of money, and hence to offset the slithering fall of commodity price levels which has upset economic relations of all kinds from markets to wages.

Has the holding off against wage cuts done any good? Yes, it has. It has given the wage earner some advantage of the fall in prices of a number of the things he buys. In other deflations wage cuts usually have come before price reduction reached the field of retail selling. In this case the lag has represented more of justice to the worker, and under favorable circumstances of national finance would have contributed to quick recovery.

It may well be pointed out that savings in the cost of living have compensated in great degree for the wage cuts now initiated. Even so, it would be good policy for industry to pledge that the rates of pay now being abandoned will be restored just as soon as business returns to normal. For the higher consumer buying power and the more efficient worker morale which go with generous wages will be bases for sounder business building.

Now that wage cuts have come, the extreme pessimistic deflationists have their wish. They began months ago to say the world must come down to an entirely different and less rosy economic level. Everything must get down to a new footing, was the argument. Since then many wage earners have been docked 10 per cent, some salaried workers more. Prices of groceries, clothing and other staples have fallen about 20 per cent, in some cases much more.

Some of the charges on the common man's purse, however, have not abated one jot. If he owns a home, the payments on his mortgage are as fixed as the laws of the Medes and Persians. The burden is, in effect, greater than before. If he is a tenant, his rent has come down only a little, if any. Taxes, insurance, professional fees and other items in his family budget are still on the old level.

Now suppose the deflation argument be taken at its word. Many who have upheld this thesis probably have been unconscious of their reasons. Some of them are bond or mortgage holders who naturally thought of their own income as being exempt from change while they talked of reductions in prices and wages. But now if they are in earnest, if they really mean that "everything" should come down, they should see to it that every worker who stands a 10 per cent cut in wages gets a similar reduction in the interest if not the principal of his house mortgage and that every company which reduces the wages of its employees exacts a similar concession from its bondholders.

If this were done the effect would be somewhat like the universal draft of men and wealth as a deterrent to war. There would be less inclination to consider economic depressions inevitable or incurable and more effort to surmount them. They are no more insuperable than a hundred other misfortunes which humanity overcomes by wisdom, energy and coöperation. Some day they will be put to rout before they reach the stage of wage cuts.

When Money Was Scarce

TO MANY Americans the passing of Leopold Zimmermann, one of the most spectacular figures in Wall Street, must recall an era which, though only a few decades ago, seems to belong to a dark and distant past.

Mr. Zimmermann came into renown during the panic of 1893. At that time cash payments were suspended wholesale. Such was the nervousness of the public that the banks had shut down as a precautionary measure. To the problem of hoarded money there was added that of a shortage, even for such payments as wages. In this emergency the financier came forward, and in advertisements and other ways, offered to buy money at a premium of 2 to 4 per cent.

Money, unable to resist the offer, flowed into Mr. Zimmermann's office. With it he did a fruitful business with employers who had pay rolls to meet. Mr. Zimmermann, though making a profit out of his enterprise, unquestionably did a real public service. He tided over an emergency which lasted until the United States was able to arrange the gold shipments which gave the banks sufficient confidence to open their doors again.

In 1907 the United States again faced a similar situation. Wholesale suspensions took place, currency went to a premium, and stayed at an inflated level until gold shipments had been arranged from London.

Such situations are ancient history in the sense that they could not be repeated in America today. For one thing, the United States is now a strong creditor nation, holding enough gold reserves for any conceivable emergency. But the main reason is that the Federal Reserve System, by the pooling of resources, has provided a bulwark which is destined to prevent any such public nervousness from manifesting itself in money panics. An example of its service in this respect occurred last winter. The failure of the Bank of United States caused a run on currency. The banks turned to the Federal Reserve System. Within a week or so no less than a quarter of a billion dollars had been called for. Nobody would have heard of the incident but for its record in the publications of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

In other days such nervousness would have precipitated a panic of the dimensions of the one in which Mr. Zimmermann played such a conspicuous part.

Laval to Visit America

AMERICANS as a unit will welcome the news that Premier Laval of France expects to visit the United States. They will be glad to receive and honor the head of France's Government. And they will be happy to feel that large misunderstandings may be erased by this visit. Perhaps nowhere is such an erasure more necessary than in Franco-American relations. Outside of Germany, probably no country today is more inclined than America to condemn French policy.

Indeed, the feeling which has grown up in the United States in recent months, and particularly while France was holding back on the moratorium proposal, has seemed to thoughtful observers a dangerous thing. Knowing little of the background of French thought, or of the roots of French fears, many Americans have seen in French reluctance to disarm without security and French insistence on reparations only manifestations of a blind selfishness which was endangering world peace.

Of course, this very feeling among Americans itself held the seeds of a threat to peace. It was growing into the sort of antipathy which develops into hatred and war. And of course all this was wrong, Much of it was due to ignorance. Most of it could be removed by a fuller understanding of Frenchmen and appreciation of their purposes.

In France has grown up almost an equal misunderstanding of America. Political differences have been accentuated by French individualism's distaste for American mechanization. Since the war, unfortunately, the tendency has been to emphasize the differences and forget the likenesses which were so to the fore when Pershing and Sims were going "over there" to repay the visit of Lafayette and De Grasse.

Premier Laval's visit may very well turn this tide. He has himself apparently recognized the lack of sympathy for France which has been growing in America. This is indicated by his desire to make as close contacts as possible with the whole country, especially to visit the middle West, the home of American isolationism. He has declared that two of the world's greatest problems, disarmament and reparations, will remain unsolved unless America understands the French view.

At the same time M. Laval says France's position is not "unyielding." If, by a personal visit, he can make that position seem reasonable and fair to American opinion, he will perform a great service for his nation. And if he can work out, in informal discussion with President Hoover and Secretary Stimson, some means of reconciling French and American views, he will go far toward assuring the success of the world disarmament conference.

That log on the Rapidan which Ramsay MacDonald found so hospitable awaits him. So does the earnest and friendly desire of the American people to understand.

Happy-Ending Realism

THE inhabitants of Harbin, Manchuria, object to the films of Europe and America for one of the chief reasons that Europeans and Americans like them—because they usually have happy endings. Those pleasant final 200 feet, in which virtue is rewarded, and the hero and heroine come to a satisfactory understanding, and the great financier finds that his investments have not turned out so badly, after all—the very features which, when not put in with too facile and sugary an optimism, do most to send away a western audience in a mood of high good humor—offend apparently against the Manchurian sense of the general fitness of things.

In Harbin, they insist, they want more grim and realistic endings, more in accordance, they say, with everyday experience.

This is a feeling that, in other mediums, has not been entirely unknown in England and America, though it is fortunately rapidly becoming less prevalent than it used to be. One of the most curious features of the so-called realistic novel in the western world was the fact that it was frequently sordid and unpleasant. Though it claimed to give an accurate representation of existence it missed out on most of the joy and brightness of human life. Yet surely a realistic novel, or, in the present case, a realistic film, should represent the gayety and happiness that abound in the world just as much as the unhappiness and failure.

An author is not being optimistically romantic, he is merely being prosaically realistic if he notes that sometimes the sun does shine, and observes that the grass is occasionally green. Realism is not less realism because it recognizes the common appropriateness of the happy ending.

Rail Prosperity in the Balance

AS THE hearings in the railroads' plea for a 15 per cent freight rate increase draw to a close, the Interstate Commerce Commission has before it for adjudication the most momentous question, perhaps, which it has been called upon to decide in a decade. The rate case has been largely argued from the standpoint of economic necessities, and the railroad witnesses have been aided and supplemented by expert financial witnesses who have testified as to the imperative need of protecting railroad credit through granting the carriers sufficient earnings to maintain their bonds at the so-called legal status.

Virtually all the witnesses urging an increase of rates at this time have disregarded the factors of cost of service or "what the traffic will bear," and pointed out that railroad credit must be protected in view of the tremendous investment in railroad bonds by savings banks, life insurance companies, and the like. In this respect, the case has been unique among rate hearings, and there is no question that the members of the Commerce Commission recognize the important duty devolving upon them in reaching a decision. The fact that several of them devoted the month of August—generally regarded as the commission's vacation period—to taking testimony in southern and western cities is a fact worthy of note, in view of the criticism which this hard-working commission receives at the hands of many financial commentators.

While the railroads look to the commission for some relief in the matter of rates, they are utilizing the present period of light traffic in devising ways and means of bringing the railroad industry back into a status of permanent prosperity. Mr. S. T. Bledsoe, chairman of the executive committee and general counsel of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, recently urged that all transportation facilities be coördinated with railroads, and the latter be given permission to embark upon water, highway and air routes. He also made the important recommendation that instead of the recapture by the Government of one-half of the railroads' earnings in excess of 6 per cent (when this unusual prosperity is attained), the one-half heretofore recaptured be placed in a reserve fund to be maintained by the carrier for the purpose of meeting bond interest and dividends on stock in lean years.

Mr. Bledsoe has hit upon a point warranting careful consideration, namely, the obvious right of the carriers to be able to set aside sufficient sums in prosperous years to meet the reduced earnings in less successful years. Out of the plethora of comments dealing with rail economics at this time some system surely will eventuate which will preclude another debacle such as has occurred to the railroads in the past year of falling traffic and diminishing revenues.

Is the Western Coming Back?

THE production of the film, "A Holy Terror," privately shown in London, Eng., has appropriately coincided with the publication of the results of the Sheffield Council of Social Service's inquiry into the quality of talkies exhibited at children's matinées. It seems clear that the film producers cannot afford to let children grow up without the "cinema habit," or their audiences of the future will be lacking; on the other hand, children do not form an important enough proportion of the cinema's clientele to have a large number of productions made especially for them.

The film magnates are therefore now faced with the task of evolving entertainments that will amuse both young people and adults. Hitherto they have not succeeded in doing so. The council's observers report that at nearly all the matinées attended the children were bored and even annoyed at the pictures shown. Only cowboy films, with staggering feats of horsemanship and deeds of daring valor, aroused them to enthusiasm.

The cowboy film, demanding action rather than speech, has not been popular with talkie producers in the past. But it has never failed to attract large audiences, and now that producers are beginning to subordinate speech to movement it is more than possible that this form of entertainment, appealing to adults as well as giving exceeding pleasure to children, and thus consolidating the audience of the present while laying the foundations of the audience of the future, will enjoy a return to screen favor.

Editorial Notes

Before the World War, French women seldom went out to the colonies. But now that they are finding their way overseas in increasing numbers, either as wives of civil and military authorities or in pursuit of careers of their own, colonial society in official circles is said to be much more agreeable and wholesome. A good example of "petticoat influence."

The first International Speech Congress, held in Paris, has been considering the best way to protect lectures, speeches and sermons against plagiarism. Just as authors copyright their works, so speakers may in the future be able to protect their ideas by taking out a "repeat-right."

The giant towboat Herbert Hoover, recently commissioned in the Mississippi River barge service, moves a 10,000-ton load. Compared with the old-time packets, it conveys far less sentiment and far more freight.

If publishers still do not want Mahatma Gandhi's manuscript on "How to See London," written about forty years ago, he should be able to sell it at a high price to a bibliophile.

The industrial system must be adjusted so that, regardless of business conditions, we shall have a maximum of hands in and a minimum of hand-outs

Pottery in Bulgaria

SOFIA

WHEN the Bulgarians want you to stop worrying about your own special troubles they say, "If there is something in the pot there will be something in the spoon," meaning that after all you will get your share of the good things. Instead of reproaching you for locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen they advise you to "beat the apprentice before he has broken the jug."

The freedom of action enjoyed by a proprietor is expressed by the saying, "The potter puts the handle on the jar wherever he pleases," and "One club is enough for a wagon load of jars," is the way they say that a very small obstacle may ruin a large and beautiful enterprise, while to state how perfectly a husband and wife, workman and master, or two partners suit one another they say, "The jar rolled about and found its lid."

Such widely used proverbs show how large a place handmade pottery and pottery making occupy in the domestic economy of the Bulgarians. And one might add that jugs have long played a romantic rôle too. In hundreds of folk songs one reads of Mara or Anna or Tzvetanka or "the little maiden" going to the fountain "with her colored jugs" and of how she let Stoyan or Nichola or Dimiter or the "handsome athlete" or the "wild youth" drink from her "bright jug." "Colored jugs" and charming maidens are inseparably connected in this land and for centuries no youth has seen a graceful jug without a flutter of the heart.

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The handicraft of pottery making still survives in Bulgaria and on market day in every city in the land great quantities of vessels of every sort are spread out on the ground in the market place. No merchandise exhibited for sale is more attractive and enticing than these shiny jars, pots, pitchers, crocks, vases, teapots, cups, whistles and jugs. And these simple objects, formed in the most primitive workshops, are even more interesting to visiting foreigners than to the natives. Strangers usually loiter around the pottery a long time and would buy whole cartloads of striking models if it were not so difficult to transport them.

For centuries, crockery has formed one of the most esseptial parts of the furnishing of most village homes. The women often bake bread in large, round, thick, flat earthen trays. They place these on the hearths, put the bread in them, and covering them with close-fitting, arched iron lids, that leave lots of room for the bread to rise, they completely submerge it all under coals. Thus without any stove or the semblance of an oven Bulgarian cooks can make excellent bread.

The *geuvetch* is another very essential Bulgarian utensil. It is a large flat-bottomed crock, usually brown in color. On holidays, it is filled with rice and meat, or with an assortment of vegetables and meat and carried to the public oven, where its contents are baked.

Every variety of jugs, or *stomnas*, is used. Many of them are delightfully colored and gracefully shaped. On them is lavished most of the master's skill. They have long slender necks, a little larger at the top than at the base where they are attached to the body. The handles are large and often ornamental, with a rather free and easy air, like flying buttresses. A little hole leads from the jug to the top of the handle so that one drinks not out of the mouth but from the handle. Some jugs have spouts like teapots, as graceful as swans' necks, and the little jugs for children serve as whistles, playing a gurgling tune when filled with water.

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Stomnas are also used in the place of washbowls. In other words, the Bulgarians wash out of jugs, which seems a little bit strange. It is, indeed, a rather complicated process and always requires a helper, who pours water on your hands. The host does this for his guests, the bride for the groom, the children for their parents, the daughter-in-law for most everybody else. The pourer holds a towel over her left arm and after she has poured all the water on your hands that you want, and you have dashed it on your face and neck and head, and stand bent over so that it won't run down on your clothes, she hands you the homespun towel with red strips intersecting it, and with lace worked into the ends.

The daintiest pottery products made by the Bulgarians are tiny cups. The largest objects are great jars half as big as barrels used for holding salted or pickled vegetables and marmalade.

Pottery making in the year 1931 does not differ very much from pottery making in the time of King David. The trade is carried on in the lower stories of small crude workshops. The potter's family lives upstairs; there is a little stable on one side of the yard, a pile of clay on another, and the pit or oven for baking the pottery is in the middle. In the yard also may be a machine for kneading the clay, while in the shop the chief contraption is a revolving table. The master slaps a ball of clay onto it and makes it revolve with his feet, while as the clay spins through his skillful fingers he gives it any shape he desires.

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Simple as the craft is, a stranger cannot but marvel as he sees an amorphous hunk of clay suddenly assume the form of a graceful jug. When a whole flock of these soft, gray objects, looking as timid as new-born lambs, have been produced, the master and his children very carefully put them into the oven where they bake gently for twelve hours. Then he removes them, lets them cool off, and paints them, after which he again bakes them intensely for five hours, and behold they are ready to be loaded into carts and sent to the markets and fairs.

Cheaper pots and pans, bowls and jars sent in from the great factories of the west are replacing these home products, but still "the little damsels" of Bulgaria will continue for many decades to go to the spring with their "colored *stomnas*," and silent brides will show devotion by pouring water from them onto the hands of all the men folk in the household of their husbands.

R. H. M.

Notes From Santiago

Coalition In Chile CHILE is now virtually back to constitutional government—with all its privileges and responsibilities—and preparations are fast proceeding for the presidential election which the Executive has decreed for October 4. In the ordinary course the congressional term would not expire until another year, but deputies and senators have listened to public opinion and themselves spontaneously voted for early dissolution. The dominating motive has been the fact that the last election was the result of a series of compromises more or less forced on the political parties. In the next election there is a possibility of a coalition candidate, as press and public are almost unanimously demanding a united front to face serious economic difficulties.

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Railroad Link Planned The Chilean Government, in view of conflicting viewpoints which have prevented the realization of the project for a quarter of a century, proposes to hold a referendum as to the expediency of building a northern railway to link up with Salta, Argentina, thus completing another transcontinental railway chain. The railway, which would span the northern nitrate area and be based on the port of Antofagasta, would take about five years to build. It has already been thoroughly surveyed by British and American engineers. The matter is of much importance to the northern provinces and the Government is therefore proposing a referendum to find out the true state of public feeling.

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Air Route Conceded After protracted negotiations with the Chilean Government, Pan American Airways has finally secured facilities enabling it to carry international passengers through Chilean territory. The privilege had long ago been conceded by other South American countries, but Chile, in the throes of national aerial organization, had deemed it inexpedient until now to follow suit. The new Pan American concession enables the international passenger to fly from the United States to Santiago de Chile in the company's planes throughout. Hitherto a change had to be made at Arica into Chilean planes. Flying from point to point in Chile was still reserved for national air lines.

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Drastic Cuts In Budget National economic problems are perplexing and grave. The new Finance Minister, Señor Blanquier, with one stroke of the pen, has abolished all state automobiles, fixed the maximum government salary—the President's—at United States $375 a month, dismissed at least 10,000 official employees, and cut budgetary expenses in half—and is still faced with a big deficit. Chileans are taking the economies calmly, knowing that they have to be made, and are heroically accepting every sacrifice decreed. There is only one step which the people regret, but which had to be taken—the suspension of foreign debt payments. Previous to this Chile had made her interest remittances punctually and in full for more than a century.

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Want Opera Continued There will be no opera this year unless some musical philanthropist finances it. The Government has vetoed the customary subsidy for the first time in many years, on the ground of economy. The Italian company that usually crosses the Andes from Buenos Aires every winter has been notified to this effect. Nevertheless the Government is as anxious as ever to do what it can for the cause of good music, and is sponsoring the formation of a permanent symphony orchestra, which it thinks will be able to pay its own way. In any case it has decreed a small tax on the cinema to help the development of the national theater in all its aspects. In the meantime various municipalities, including those of Santiago, Valparaiso and Concepción, are negotiating with a view to paying the opera subsidy themselves. "Good music is just as important to us as good food," the Valparaiso Mayor wrote to a colleague, "and we are determined not to lose our annual feed if we can help it."

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Standards for the Bar

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE HOPKINS of Kansas, sitting in New York, expressed a view more frequently heard in lay circles than in legal when he said the other day, "I do not see any reason why a defendant who is admittedly guilty should go to trial, nor why any lawyer should defend a client on trial if he knows him to be guilty."

It is difficult to escape Judge Hopkins's reasoning, yet most criminal lawyers would have slim practices if the standard he sets up were to be adopted. The customary answer of the lawyer, when the ethical question which Judge Hopkins presents is brought up, is that it is not for him to say whether or not his client is guilty, but for the court and jury, and that no man is guilty until he has legally been declared so. This, of course, is a quibble, but there is enough truth in it to salve the conscience of the criminal lawyer.

Theory is supposed to limit the functions of the defense lawyer to protecting the rights of his client against injustice, but custom numbers among these rights that of having his offense proved beyond a reasonable doubt and that of taking advantage of every loophole and every technicality which astute counsel can find. In other words, the defendant is supposed to get all the breaks. The average criminal lawyer is found exceeding his theoretical functions and protecting his client not only against injustice, but against justice as well.

As matters work out, this is hard on the innocent, since police and prosecuting officers feel justified in fighting fire with fire and indulging in trickery and device themselves. Hence the "third degree" and other methods of dubious propriety for obtaining convictions. If the ethics of the bar were revised (and enforced) in the manner indicated by Judge Hopkins, public opinion would soon force the whole business of criminal law onto a higher plane.—*Los Angeles Times.*

A Cup of Cold Water

THIS newspaper has been asked to suggest that water be made available for the creatures throughout the hot weather—for the song birds, that come to the garden trees, and for the pets that also are without voice to utter their needs. "'Tis a little thing to give a cup of water." It is less to pass the message along.

They seem, the birds do, to associate water with the presence of man, their fellow biped. Where the giant has his nest, for so they must regard it, should be water for the quenching of thirst and the cooling of small, tired bodies. And when people go into the garden, scores of eager glances are upon them from the cherry, the walnut, the apple whose fruit is ripening in that too ardent sunshine. This is the giant, so it is said, who can fetch water to the birds if he will, though water for them in any other case is three miles yonder. Even the birds know that there should be water for birds and other wayfarers in every proper garden.

Many people are more than repaid for the gift of a pool or a pan or a drinking fount built for birds, by the visitors that come fluttering down to wet their whistles. Plebian folk of dull feathers. Fat robins. Fancy folk that are dressed all in beauty. Strange birds that one never has seen before. Now who would have thought, for the half of a moment, that so many birds as these were waiting? And they so thirsty and forespent?

A cup of cold water is a little thing? We know right well it isn't. All who have been thirsty as the birds, weary as the creatures that do not know where to turn for water, nor to turn a spigot if they knew, will understand that a cup of cold water can be a very great deal.—*Portland Oregonian.*